Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1861. NUMBER 142.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain ...

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 20th, BENEFIT ... night but one of

MR. COLLINS,

In the most beautiful Drama of the day,

THE COLLEEN BAWN

Which will be presented with the ...

TEDDY THE TILER.

And the Grand Musical Melange, with ... representing

THE GLORY OF AMERICA.

Mr. Collins ... Myles Na Coppaleen
Mr. Collins ... Teddy the Tiler
Grand Dance ... Miss Jenkins ...

Mr. Collins will, during the evening, sing "Widow Machree," "The Low Back Car," "... keen Lawn," "... the Hopes ...," "The Flag of Our Union," "The Star Gemmed ...," "The Boys of Kilkenny."

In rehearsal the Comedy of THE BOYS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

BRYAN HALL.

OPERA AND CONCERT.

MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY'S FAREWELL,

Before her departure for Havana and return to Europe.

MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY, the distinguished American Prima Donna, whose success since her arrival from Europe, at the Academy of Music of New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities has been without precedent, will give

Two Grand Operatic Concerts

—ON—

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,

Dec. 26th and 27th.

On which occasion she will appear in combination with the celebrated Artists:

SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, The Renowned Tenor.
SIGNOR MANCUSI, The Eminent Baritone.
SIGNOR SUSINI, The Great Basso.
HERR MOLLENHAUER, The Celebrated Violoncellist.

The entire combination will be under the direction of the distinguished Conductor of the New York Academy of Music,

CARL ANSCHUTZ.

The sale of Seats will commence on TUESDAY, Dec. 24th, at 9 A. M., at Mr. Higgins' Music Store. Full particulars in future advertisement.

AT METROPOLITAN HALL FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY. To-Night, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, And on Thursday, Friday and Saturday Afternoons at 2½ o'clock, FOR CHILDREN.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THE WEST.

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ARCTIC PANORAMA

Illustrative of DR. KANE'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION in search of SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Painted on 30,000 Feet of Canvas.

Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

RAREY.

J. S. RAREY has the pleasure to announce to the citizens of Chicago and vicinity, that he will give a Lecture illustrated with

Practical Demonstrations of Horsemanship

AT BRYAN HALL,

Saturday Evening Next, Dec. 21st.

This exhibition will be the same as those given with so much success before the Royal Courts of Europe and which drew such immense houses in our Eastern Cities last winter.

This exhibition, while teaching a practical lesson in humanity, and imparting much valuable instruction of daily application, also gives a very exciting demonstration of the power of man over the brute creation by the subjugation in the presence of the audience, of some of the most dangerous and ungovernable horses to be found.

Extremely vicious horses have been secured for the occasion, and the exhibition will be upon the stage, the upper or main part of Bryan Hall. Cruiser's Muzzle and Halter will be produced, and an account given of his taming.

Sale of Tickets to commence at the Hall, and at Mr. Higgins' Music Store, on Friday morning, Dec. 20th, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½.

Admission ... 50 cts.
Reserved Seats ... $1.00

ELOCUTION.

Mr. J. H. SIDDONS,

Professor of Elocution at Columbia College, New York, will return to Chicago

ON THE 21ST INST.,

And as he proposes to remain one week, he will be very happy to give instructions to Ladies and Gentlemen and Schools.

TERMS MODERATE.

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THE ORIGINAL, CELEBRATED and world-renowned American

MAN IN MINIATURE,

GEN'L TOM THUMB,

SMALLEST MAN ALIVE!

At Kingsbury Hall, Randolph-st.

For a short time only, commencing MONDAY, Dec. ...

Two brilliant Entertainments each day, afternoon at 3 and evenings at 7½ o'clock. On Christmas and Saturdays, THREE grand Performances—morning at 11, afternoon at 3, and evening at 7½. Doors open half an hour previous. The General will appear in all his wonderful Impersonations, Songs, Dances, Grecian Statues, &c., &c., assisted by Mr. W. TOMLIN, the great English Baritone and Buffo, from the Nobility's Concerts, London; Mr. W. DE VERE, the celebrated American Tenor, and Prof. C. G. TITCOMB, brilliant Pianist. The General will ride in his

BEAUTIFUL MINIATURE CARRIAGE,

From the Sherman House to the Hall, previous to each Entertainment.

ADMISSIONS:

Day Entertainment ... 25 Cents
Children under 10 ... 15
Schools admitted on liberal terms.
Evening Entertainment ... 25
Children under 10 ... 15
Reserved Seats ... 15

ALFRED CATELY, Business Agent.

KINGSBURY HALL.—Will be opened on FRIDAY, Dec. 6th, 1861, for a short time only, by

J. Insco Williams' Celebrated Moving

PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE.

Commencing with the Creation of the World, and continuing in Historical order down to the Babylonian Captivity, covering over 4,000 yards of canvass. Exhibition each evening at 7½ o'clock. Also, on Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Tickets, 25 cents; Children under 10 years of age 15 cents. Packages of five tickets, $1.

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—J. B. WESTELL, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, respectfully informs the citizens of Chicago that he is prepared to give instructions in the above polite and elegant accomplishments. For terms, &c., apply to Root & Cady's Music Store.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—This popular Hall has been re-painted and

PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER,

And is now for rent by the night or week. It is regarded as one of the best Halls in the United States. The first Artists of the country, testify that in respect to

SOUND AND VENTILATION

It has hardly an equal. It will seat over two thousand persons. The rent will be moderate. Address E. W. BOARD, or "Proprietor of Metropolitan Hall, Room No. 9 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post office Box 1662.

General Notices.

CORRESPONDENCE.—LANSING, Iowa, 9th November, 1861.—Messrs. E. B. & H. M. MAGILL, General Agents Phoenix Insurance Co., Hartford, Cincinnati:—Gentlemen: Your favor of the 28th October, was received in due course, and contents noticed.

We have this day received from your resident agent, H. H. HEMENWAY, Esq., the amount of our claim against the Phoenix, as adjusted by your Mr. Dale, AND WE HEREBY TENDER TO YOU OUR THANKS FOR THE PROMPT MANNER IN WHICH YOU HAVE PAID THIS LOSS.

Were it not for the aid received from the PHOENIX, (by payment of this insurance,) we would not have been able to continue our business as usual, although the insurance did not cover more than two-thirds the actual loss.

We expect to persevere in our business, and when an opportunity presents itself, we will be glad to reciprocate and recommend the PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn.

Your obedient servants,
HUNTER & SCOTT, Lansing and Decorah, Iowa.

INSURANCES may be effected with this able and eminent corporation, at FAIR RATES, by application to any of its authorized Agents, in all principal cities and towns.

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No. 142 LAKE STREET, (Up-Stairs,)

For the purpose of giving

Private Lessons on the Organ, Piano Forte, Violin and Guitar.

ALSO, CULTIVATION OF THE VOICE.

The Rooms are furnished with first-class instruments, a choice

LIBRARY OF MUSIC,

And everything requisite for pupils in either of the above branches.

E. A. PAYNE, E. H. PROBOCK.

CARD.—Drs. R. & J. Hunter, Physicians for the diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, take this method of informing their Patients and those desirous of consulting them in this part of the country, that they have opened a Branch Office at No. 11 Adams street, Chicago, under the personal attendance of Dr. JAMES HUNTER. Special attention will be given to all diseases or affections of the

THROAT, LUNGS OR HEART,

To which branch of the profession the Drs. Hunter have for many years devoted themselves exclusively.

Hours of consultation 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Chicago Office, No. 11 Adams street, near Michigan avenue. New York Office, No. 57 East 12th street.

SORGHUM SYRUP.—Parties having Sorghum for sale—in quantities of five barrels or over—can find a market for it by sending sample by express (charges prepaid) and stating quantity and price. WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 63½ Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

TO GROCERS.—We are receiving some of the choicest brands of

ST. LOUIS WINTER WHEAT FLOUR,

To which we invite your attention.

B. F. QUIMBY & CO. 180 South Water street.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned, recently Proprietor of the well known Shipyard at Milwaukee, ... J. M. JONES.

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES cleaned very cheap, by JOHN MAGEE, ...

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Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

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Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1861.

For Auction Sales, Amusements, Wants, For Sale, &c., see Fourth Page.

The Kentucky Legislature pats Mr. Lincoln on the back, and asks him to dispense with Secretary Cameron. The request is modest, but will scarcely be complied with.

Some little debate was provoked in the Senate, yesterday, by Gen. Phelps's Ship Island proclamation. Saulsbury, of Delaware, wanted the Government to wash its hands of the responsibility; other Senators thought there was more need for the Administration to define its policy, so clearly that our Generals might be relieved in the future, of bothering their heads over proclamations. That's just what is wanted.

The House yesterday adopted a resolution, offered by Mr. Julian, of Indiana, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report amendments to the Fugitive Slave law so as to require the claimants of runaway property to make clear proof, as a condition precedent, that they are themselves loyal. Kentucky gagged a little at the proposition, and so did some of the pro-slavery Unionists, but the House ordered the amendments by two to one.

Gen. Viele's expedition from Port Royal, which had got all ready, was finally abandoned; but in place thereof we have advices of a movement of troops up country, towards the line of the Charleston and Savannah railroad. This party had a slight skirmish with 1,500 "defenders" of the soil, and drove them back. Four hundred thousand pounds of cotton (or 800 bales, an ordinary shipment,) had been picked and was ready to be sent to the market. Gen. Sherman has ordered the newspaper correspondents to leave.

THE MECHANICS' FUSILEERS.

We have reason to believe that in the public mind there rests an unjust imputation upon the character of one of the finest regiments that has ever been enrolled in the Northwest. We refer to the Mechanics' Fusileers, enlisted under Colonel J. M. Wilson. It is very easy to brand them mutinous and dismiss their case as under the head of disorderly and demoralized, but those who know this regiment best, are also the most firmly convinced that they are the sufferers from a great wrong, and so deserving redress. What are the facts? They were enrolled upon the pretence, studiously kept up by lying handbills, that they were to serve in an advanced grade of military duty, and receive extra pay. The falsehood, for it was no less, began in the first dispatches from Washington, and was maintained for months in newspaper notices, and the printed and verbal issues from recruiting stations. These men were summoned by companies from several States, to form an independent regiment in the United States service. They were to receive several dollars per month more than the pay of infantry. They were called as mechanics and artisans to make such qualities valuable pecuniarily.

This fraud is maintained and this expectation kept alive until the very hour when they are to be drawn up in line before the mustering officer of the State, when they are told that they are to be attached to the infantry service of Illinois. Against this they make earnest protestations, and refuse the oath, and under this show of fraud, who will blame them? It is not that they are disloyal, that they are unwilling to serve their country, or that they think it derogatory to go into service from Illinois, but simply because they enlisted under different prospects and promises for a class of service with greater emolument and peculiar distinction.

Now the question is, what is to be done? We have no fears for the result. Bad as the case is, the end will be that these men will serve the country with distinction, but it will rest with the higher authorities to remedy the grievances of the regiment, first by disgracing and removing the officers who have been guilty of this fraud. If Col. Wilson's authority to raise a regiment did not designate specifically that his men were to become "Mechanics' Fusileers" at the pay of $17 per month, he had no right to promise it to them. Here was where the wrong began, and on this it was carried through to the end, a lamentable one of disorganization and discontent. We have had too many such instances, and an example is called for. It is no slight crime of false pretences that has made this fine regiment its victims. We prescribe no remedy nor recommendation, aware, as we are, that justice will be done these men by the Department, even if it be impossible to enroll them specially as they had reason to expect, but let those who defrauded them suffer the merited punishment. The service will be the better for the timely decapitation of such officers.

BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

At length there are indications that Gen. Burnside's expedition is on the eve of departure from its rendezvous at Annapolis. This expedition commenced to be formed six weeks ago, or immediately upon the departure of Gen. Sherman for Port Royal, and, as was popularly understood, was to follow it down the Southern coast. Whether this original plan has been changed or not does not appear; but it has been hinted that Burnside is to run up the Rappahannock river, to some point between Fredericksburg and Richmond, and there establish himself (and "fortify") in the rear of the enemy's position at Manassas. The fact that his naval equipment partakes largely of flat-boats, and vessels of a draft suitable to inland waters, would indicate this. However, time will show. The expedition consists of the following troops:

COMMANDER.—Brig. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.
[illegible] Massachusetts ... Col. John Kurtz.
[illegible] Massachusetts ... Col. Thomas G. Stevenson.
[illegible] Massachusetts ... Col. Edwin Upton.
[illegible] Massachusetts ... Col. Horace C. Lee.
[illegible] Connecticut ... Col. Edward Harland.
[illegible] Connecticut ... Col. Chas. L. Russell.
[illegible] Connecticut ... Col. Thos. H.C. Kingsbury.
[illegible] New York ... Col. Edward Ferrero.
[illegible] New York ... Col. L. J. D'Epineuil.
[illegible] Pennsylvania ... Col. J. T. Hartranft.
[illegible] R. I. Battery ... Lieut. Geo. C. Harkness.

The troops form two brigades, commanded by Gen. John G. Foster and Col. Harland. The naval brigade (marines, etc.) is commanded by Col. Wm. A. Howard. The fleet is commanded by Capt. Samuel F. Hazard, U. S. N. There are some thirty vessels in all, with a countless number of flat-boats. The expedition is hardly second in magnitude and importance to that of Sherman and Dupont. We hope it may prove even better than that in results.

We referred in our last issue to the conference between President Lincoln and a delegation from the New York Chamber of Commerce, relative to the better protection of our merchant marine abroad. The conference was terminated on the 18th.

The Navy Department has sent orders to have the Constellation, at Portsmouth, and the Macedonian, at Boston, when they shall have been refitted, to cruise in foreign seas, for the protection of our commerce from privateers. Both are sailing vessels. Similar orders will be sent to the Wyoming in the Pacific squadron, to cruise on the coast of China.

The Cabinet and the English Question.

[Washington Dispatch to N. Y. Times, 18th.]

A Cabinet meeting was held to-day, at which the English question was discussed—of course informally, as the nature of the dispatches brought by the royal messenger have not been divulged. There was but one sentiment prevalent, and that was that no quarrel with England must be permitted to interfere at this moment to stay the reduction of the Southern rebels. The Government is probably satisfied that the clamor for a war with England originates with, and is propagated by, sympathizers with the Southern rebellion. It knows that nothing would so gratify the rebels; would restore their vanishing confidence, and reinvigorate them to redoubled efforts at defence, as the news that England is to be permitted to come to their rescue. It believes it has no right to give new life to the rebellion by entering upon another and vaster quarrel, which would at the same time increase tenfold the burdens upon the people of the North; and it naturally hesitates to adopt a policy which would carry joy to every traitor in the country, and weigh down to poverty the loyal and law-observing citizen. I have the best authority for saying the demands of England will be met in a spirit of conciliation, which will at once refute the calumny that Mr. Seward or any other member of the Cabinet has been eager to provoke a foreign war. The intelligence received by the Jura, that the dispatches with which Slidell and Mason were intrusted reached England, notwithstanding their arrest, renders the question as to the disposition of the persons of the rebel envoys one of secondary moment, and a most inadequate one on which to base a great international struggle. It will be borne in mind that the Administration is still uncommitted on the Trent business. The subject was not mentioned in the President's Message; and the language of Secretary Welles, in his report and his letter to Capt. Wilkes, are rather professional and personal than diplomatic, and in no degree bind the State Department. Of one thing the public may rest assured, the subject will not be settled without an important curtailment of the English pretensions to enforce a right of search, which she finds it so unpalatable to concede to other powers.

A Reduced Price.

And thus must be Gen. Price of Missouri, who will want his "*Fifty Thousand Men*" more than ever since the splendid achievement of Gen. Pope. By three brilliant movements, with scarcely a parallel in the history of this war, the rebel cause in Missouri has received a powerful shock. Almost simultaneously Col. Davis takes the camp at Milford, Gen. Pope strikes a blow at Clinton, and the Kansas boys sweep across the river and blot out two secesh towns. The footing up shows 2,300 prisoners, 1000 horses, and a large amount of arms, ammunition, and supplies. It will be something from which Price will not soon recover, and not at all this winter. We have had nothing like it since the gallant Lyon.

Post Office Revenue.

The following is an official statement of revenue and expenditure of the Post Office Department for four years, from 1858 to 1861, inclusive, and estimates for 1862 and 1863, to wit:

Years.	Expenditures.	Revenues.	Deficiencies.
1858	$12,721,636.56	$8,186,792.86	$4,534,843.70
1859	14,964,493.33	7,968,484.07	6,996,009.26
1860	14,874,772.89	9,218,067.40	5,656,705.49
1861	13,606,759.11	9,049,296.40	4,557,462.71
1862	14,955,535.23	10,388,934.60	4,566,600.63
1863	12,528,000.00	9,383,000.00	3,145,000.00

Potter's Homestead Bill was defeated in the House on the 18th, by a fatal collission with Morrill's Bill donating public lands to the several States and territories for the establishment of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Although not directly antagonistic, the passage of one of these bills would defeat the other, and under existing circumstances both may be regarded as killed. That of Mr. Potter was designed to carry out one of the most prominent features of the Chicago platform. In the bill, as reported, there are some new features. It extends the benefit of the Homestead bill to all who perform military service under the proclamation of the President of the 15th of April last, or any act of Congress during the existing war, and also to all militia volunteers or State troops of any State or Territory performing service in aid of the Federal Government during the same period, and to teamsters and wagon masters employed under competent authority in military service, and gives the same privilege, in lieu of prize money and extra allowances, to all persons performing service in the Navy of the United States during the war or any foreign war occurring within the period. In lieu of bounty lands it gives to three months volunteers of all grades the free homestead and thirty dollars in money, and to six months volunteers one hundred dollars in addition to the homestead. In all cases being held as a prisoner of war to be reckoned as actual service.

Among the passengers by the Europa was the ex-President of Mexico, Gen. Miguel Miramon, accompanied by his wife and five gentlemen of his staff. They are occupying apartments at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, where they will, it is expected, remain for about two weeks. The return of ex-President Miramon to this side of the Atlantic will doubtless create much surprise among all parties. It was at one time reported, and at the same time very generally believed, that he would leave Europe on board one of the war vessels composing the Anglo-Spanish expedition, which is now on its way to Mexico. The General's movements are doubtless all the result of mature deliberation. He will sail for Havana in about two weeks, and thence proceed to join the expedition off Vera Cruz.

The perils a war time entails even upon peaceable people is well illustrated by the surprise caused to an innocent steamboat captain, in New York harbor on the 18th. As the transport steamer Brunswick, having on board the Eleventh Connecticut regiment, was proceeding down the harbor last Tuesday night, on her way to Annapolis, the revenue cutter fired a blank shot to bring her to. This warning was not heeded by the pilot, whereupon the cutter sent up signal rockets, and when the steamer had reached the Narrow, a shot was fired from Fort Hamilton, striking the supports of the steamer's walking-beam, and, in the rebound, falling into a state-room, which, fortunately, was not occupied at the time. The captain's excuse was he was not posted as to what he should do.

On the 18th, one Thomas Hewitt, who run a ducking boat up and down the Potomac, was seized, with his vessel, by Lieut. J. C. Williams, of the flotilla. On the boat was found a rebel mail containing spy communications. Some were written in cypher, others had only the names of the writers and others in Alexandria referred to, thus written. Hewitt was placed under arrest. This exhibition of rebel enterprise in Alexandria excites much interest.

General Phelps, of Ship Island, is, we understand, a native of Vermont, was graduated at West Point, and has served for many years in the army in the Southern States and elsewhere. In the Mexican war as a captain, he distinguished himself by his bravery, and won commendation from General Scott. He has through life been noted for his oddities. In that point his reputation is maintained now.

Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania, is about to issue a proclamation, calling upon the citizens to form military organizations for State defence. He has had all the State arms collected, which are being repaired at Lancaster at the rate of 1,200 per week. He will shortly visit Washington to confer with the National authorities for the defence of Delaware River and Lake Erie.

MR. CHASE AND THE NEW YORK BANKS.—The *World* of the 19th says there is no doubt that everything will be arranged to the satisfaction of Mr. Chase and the bank managers. There is complete accord between them in their desire to do that which is best for the nation. At a previous meeting it was agreed by the associate banks that all the six per cent. bonds were to remain in the hands of a committee appointed by the banks, who would fix the price, and offer them for sale on account of the Associate banks. Mr. Chase contradicts the report that the Government intended to prohibit the export of specie. The banks have all along declined to take special deposits.

The Washington dispatch to the N. Y. *Herald* of the 19th, says:

It is a fact that the Government is not alarmed about the Mason and Slidell embroglio. From the numerous dispatches that have been received here to-day, there is a fear expressed among the people in different parts of the country that the Government may be induced by some diplomacy to give the traitors up. In order to dispel this feeling, I will venture to assert that I have the highest authority for saying that *the possibility of their surrender, under any circumstances, does not now exist.* The President is firm and immovable on this point.

THE WAR CLOUD IN ENGLAND.

Divided Opinions of the English Press.

The steamship Jura, from Liverpool on the 5th inst. and Londonderry on the 6th, arrived at Portland on Wednesday morning, bringing one day's later news from Europe.

The London press is occupied with discussions of the Mason and Slidell affair, and the difficulties which the seizure is likely to occasion. Literal extracts from these articles are published below. It will be seen that while the *Times* and *Daily News* continue to indulge in fierce invective, the *Star* and the Manchester letter-writers take more common sense views of the Trent business, and the necessity of moderate counsels is already beginning to be urged.

The following is the leading editorial article of the London *Times* of Nov. 29th, demanding the restoration of Mason and Slidell and an apology from our Government:

"Wherever two or three men met together yesterday the single topic of conversation was the recent outrage that has been offered by the Federal Government of America to the British flag. That it was an outrage all must admit. The manner was one of unusual insult. The shotted guns, the swarming boats' crews, the violence, the refusal to afford any reason for the seizure of the passengers taken away, were all unusual, and, as we believe, unprecedented in cases of the exercise of that right of search which undoubtedly belongs to a belligerent nation. However clear the right may be to search neutral merchant ships in time of war, this is a right always odious in its exercise, and which has always been jealously watched by those who have been the subjects of it. Nine-tenths of the public who read yesterday of the attack of the American frigate upon our mail steamer were, perhaps, less startled by the fact itself than they were by the subsequent intelligence which it was our duty to afford, that there was a *prima facie* belligerent right in the Federal Government which might justify the act of visit and of search.

[The *Times* proceeds to argue the law point at great length and comes to the conclusion that the law is entirely against the Americans. It winds up its diatribe with this warlike demand:]

"Such being the legal bearings of this outrageous proceeding, the question remains—what steps we must take to remove the stain which has been cast upon our flag. When in former days the British ship of war Leopard unlawfully seized deserters on board the Chesapeake, the British Government, on complaint being made, disavowed the act, recalled the admiral from the station, and expressed regret for the bloodshed which had been occasioned. On a more recent occasion, when the Prince de Joinville forcibly took a pilot out of a British ship, the King of the French felt so acutely the wrong which had been done in his name that he disavowed the deed, and, we believe, wrote an autograph letter expressing his regret. Among civilized nations, and in countries where a high sense of honor rules, the men who hold the Government in their hands think it is essential to their own fame as to that of those whom they have offended, that reparation should be swift and ample. What the Government of the Federal States will do remains to be seen. The Cabinet meets to-day to consider what action shall be taken upon the opinion of the law officers. We do not wish to speculate as to what steps they may consider necessary. If, however, it shall appear to them so clear as it appears to us that Messrs. Mason and Slidell were wrongfully taken when under the protection of the British flag, *there would seem to be but one reparation which is adequate to the affront. They must be restored with a sufficient apology.*"

The *Morning Post* (ministerial organ) says:

"Under these circumstances, we need hardly point out that the Government will loose no time in seeking for the prompt and complete reparation which it is its duty to require. In this course it will assuredly receive the unanimous approbation of public opinion. In a question such as this, where our feelings of hospitality and our national dignity are so wantonly attacked, men of all parties will unite to support the government in the vindication of legal right and the honor of England. We are unwilling to place the worst construction upon the outrage committed by Captain Wilkes, and to look upon it as an intentional affront on the part of the United States. We yet hope that that Government will at once disavow the act of their officer, make suitable apologies for it, restore the persons of the gentlemen arrested, and, in fact, make every compensation in their power."

After the violent diatribes of the *Times* and *Daily News*, it is refreshing to find these common-sense observations in the editorial columns of the London *Star*:

"Within twenty-four hours after the receipt in London of the tidings brought by the La Plata the public mind had been calmed by the recollection of these two or three facts: First, that the British flag, however dignified and powerful, has no special privilege exempting it from the ordinary obligations of international law; secondly, that the British Government has invariably maintained the right of searching for and seizing, on board neutral vessels, deserters from its service or abettors of its enemies; and thirdly, that the American commander has taken only such passengers by the Trent as were notoriously in the employ of the Confederate States. The remembrance of these points compels the subsidence of anger, shuts out the imputation of lawless violence, sets aside considerations of the wisdom or courtesy of the act, and binds us to await the authoritative judgment of our Crown lawyers upon an event as strictly within their province as that of any question ever submitted to the Court of Chancery or the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

We have no doubt that the opinion of the highest legal functionaries in the realm will more than sustain the lawfulness of what has been done by the Federal commander. Looking at the history of modern maritime warfare, the dicta of the latest writers on international law, and the terms of the Queen's proclamation, we are forced to believe that the Trent was liable to far more than the indignity suffered. The United States has too much reason to know that the neutral flag does not cover all that sails.

The British political weeklies, the *Examiner*, *Economist* and *Spectator*, are apt to take a graver view of important affairs than the dailies, and their opinions, less hastily written, are commonly more ably fortified with authorities. It is curious to remark, therefore, that the *Economist* can find no other ground on which to condemn the act of Capt. Wilkes except that already broached by the *Times*. It insists that "the captain of a man of war has no power to adjudicate on such questions as the present," and that, therefore, the San Jacinto should have made prize of the Trent and brought her into an American port to have the case decided before a proper court.

Colonel Mulligan in New York.

[From the N. Y. Times, 18th.]

Col. Mulligan, the heroic defender of Lexington, received a warm welcome at the hands of the citizens of New York yesterday. While at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, he was waited upon by many of our prominent public men and cordially greeted. About noon he was escorted to the Governor's Room, by a delegation of the Common Council, consisting of Aldermen Cornell, Boole and Dayton, and Councilmen Hazelton, Gross and Ryan, who had been appointed for that purpose. The Colonel was formally welcomed to the city by Mayor Wood, who felicitously alluded to the distinguished services of the city's guest, on behalf of the Union cause in the West. Col. Mulligan responded, modestly expressing the hope that he should do something to compensate for the high honor paid him by the city of New York, and the belief that the cause of the Union and the Constitution would yet be triumphant.

Col. Mulligan was then stationed in the usual location for the City's guests under similar circumstances—the vicinity of the bronze statue of Washington—and the people, who were waiting in large numbers outside, to shake him by the hand, were gradually admitted. All departments of the City Government, and all classes of our citizens, were represented in the crowd that poured through the room for an hour. Many were obliged to leave disappointed.

In his lecture last evening at Cooper Institute, for the benefit of sufferers by the Irish famine, Col. Mulligan gave thrilling descriptions of the individual bravery of many of the garrison of that doomed town during those terrible nine days' siege, the taking down of the flags that were nailed to the flagstaff [cheers] and the scenes during their captivity. The entire narrative abounded in passages of eloquence, of humor and of patriotism, rarely equaled. It was delivered in an off-hand, almost conversational style, and at the same time characterized by declamatory excellence.

The rebel cabal at Richmond are in great alarm because of the demonstrations making in Kentucky to push a strong National column into Tennessee. Jeff. Davis and his associates feel that to be their point of greatest and most immediate danger. They admit, among themselves, that there are 30,000 loyal fighting men in East Tennessee, who will rise and throw off the traitors' yoke the instant that our army penetrates to their locality; and that once accomplished, all the rebel defences in Virginia are turned and rendered useless.

A letter, received at Washington on the 19th, from a mercantile firm in Liverpool, which had made a large shipment of arms, states that "all the arms had been taken from the vessels. Sixty thousand that were to be shipped have been retained. No more will be permitted to be shipped."

The bill reported from the House Committee of Ways and Means on the 18th for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States, for the year ending July 30, 1861, appropriates one million one hundred and fifty thousand six hundred dollars for that purpose.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

Washington More Quiet.

BRITISH OFFICERS GOING HOME.

Specie Shipments to Europe.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Preparations for Departure.

INTERESTING FROM BEAUFORT

Large Shipments of Cotton

Skirmish at Drainsville.

NEGRO-CATCHING IN CONGRESS.

Loyal Policy to be Adopted.

Kentucky Asks Cameron's Removal

AN EXPEDITION UP COUNTRY.

SKIRMISH—1,500 "DEFENDERS" BEATEN.

Gen. Pope in West Missouri.

He Takes 1,300 Prisoners.

ALSO TWO TONS OF POWDER.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, December 20, 1861.

The war cloud is blowing over. It is believed by well informed persons that the tenor of the dispatch from England, at least of Lyons's first note, is much less belligerant than was anticipated from the tone of the British Press and the language of private letters. The demand is *not* peremptory, but will lead to negotiations, and may result in arbitration. The prospect of an amicable and honorable adjustment of all pending questions looks now excellent. A letter from a high English quarter, received by the Europa, says that the war feeling of England will be more surely counteracted by emancipation and the arming of the slaves than in any other way. Johny Bull now sees no difference, save one of degree, between the contending parties in the matter of slavery.

NEW TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs has the skeleton of a treaty with Mexico, sent home by Corwin, under advisement, and will probably act upon it immediately. Should it be confirmed it may have an important bearing upon matters in the Gulf of Mexico, whither an effort will be made to transmit it in season to withdraw England and France from the alliance, and leave Spain to fight Mexico alone. The treaty provides for the payment, to satisfy English and French creditors, of eleven millions to the Mexican Government, which in return promises important commercial privileges to the United States, together with the payment of our outstanding debts and a right of transit for troops.

FREMONT'S BILLS FOR MUSIC.

Gen. Fremont has left behind him a large pile of bills for musical instruments, which have been forwarded here by Major General Halleck, who finds no law or regulation authorizing their purchase. The Department is of the same opinion.

THE GENTLEMAN FROM IOWA.

Ex-Minister Jones, of Iowa, was arrested for writing letters from Bogota to Jeff. Davis, professing the utmost anxiety for the success of the disunion movement, and saying that he (Jones) would join it as soon as he returned to New Grenada. These letters were addressed to Davis through the State Department.

FOUKE IN NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. Fouke, of Illinois, has been selected by the disloyal clerks and employees of the Government to induce Congress to instruct the Investigating Committee to let them swear that they are all right. He attempted to perform the job to-day. It will fail.

GEN. BENHAM ASKS RELEASE.

Gen. Benham has applied to be discharged from arrest, on the ground that no charges have been filed against him within the time required by the army regulations. The application will probably be granted.

A steam ferry boat to ply between Georgetown and Virginia is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

M'CALL'S DIVISION—SKIRMISH.

The following dispatch to Gen. Marcy, Chief of Staff, from Gen. McCall, was received this morning:

DRAINSVILLE, Dec. 20th—4 P. M.

To General Marcy:

Gen. Ord's brigade, with the First Rifles and Easton's battery, had a brisk affair with four regiments and a battery of the rebels, at 12 m. to-day. I arrived during the action, and sent for Reynolds, who was left at Difficult Creek. The enemy was defeated, and fled before Reynolds arrived. We have found forty killed of the enemy, and ten wounded, on the field. Our loss was two killed and three wounded. We have taken two caissons, with the harness, the horses having been killed. The Rifles behaved finely. Lieut. Col. Kane is very slightly wounded, but is still in the field. I have collected the dead and wounded, and am about to move back to camp.

[Signed] GEORGE A. McCALL, Brigadier General Commanding.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—At one o'clock yesterday, Lord Lyons called on the Secretary of State, who was at the Capitol. He called again at three o'clock. The communication which he made is as yet a secret. No Cabinet meeting has been held on the subject. The general feeling of the city is less warlike than at first, and the people talk coolly of surrendering the emissaries, if it can be done without a sacrifice of honor, rather than engage at this time in a foreign war. The report that members of the Cabinet take a similar view of the question gains currency and finds belief, but while it is not true that such a conclusion has been arrived at in Cabinet meeting on the one hand, and it is untrue, on the other hand, that the determination not to surrender under any circumstances or for any considerations is absolute, but while the Government will do nothing to provoke hostilities, it will guard well the national honor. Should arbitration be proposed, it may be accepted. Should a sufficient consideration for the surrender of Mason and Slidell be offered, it may be made.

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE."

The Englishmen here are confident of a war between the two countries. This opinion, however, is based upon no official communication, and while it excites some unpleasant feeling carries no weight. Several Englishmen, now serving in our army,—among them Col. Havelock and Capt. Stewart—have, it is declared, signified their intention to resign, should further complication ensue. In other cases, extraordinary and painful evidence of sudden hostility to our cause has been shown. The general feeling, however, appears to be of sincere regret at what they regard the inevitable issue.

Mr. Adams, in his communication to Mr. Seward, gives a clear and detailed idea of the feeling of the British people and the sentiment of the British statesmen, but does not indicate that he knows the purport of the instructions of the English Government to Lord Lyons.

Nothing contained in Mr. Adams's dispatches indicate that that Government will make any exorbitant demands relative to the seizure of the traitors. This is not only true, but I am permitted to announce, by high official authority, that private letters, received yesterday from distinguished British statesmen, assert that the British Government will not demand the release of Mason and Slidell, but will require such reparation as the United States can honorably grant. This is also confirmed by other private correspondence of Americans in London, who have facilities for learning the intentions of the British Government.

The dispatches of the British Ministry are reported to be more sensible and moderate than represented by the English press. Nothing peremptory or imperative has been addressed to our Government, and nothing, is short, which cannot be settled by diplomacy. The general feeling here is favorable to peace, to conciliation, and to the reference of all disputed questions to an international commission; but no one is in favor of relinquishing a particle of our rights. Special dispatches to the *World* say the Government dispatches concerning the Mason and Slidell difficulty will be of a dignified but also of a most conciliatory nature. They will satisfy the English Cabinet that no insult was intended. There is not now the slightest doubt but that the affair will be speedily, honorably and amicably arranged.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, December 20, 1861.

Two scouts, who left here some time since, have returned from Kentucky, and report that the rebels have placed batteries of rifled cannon along the Tennessee river to sink our gunboat Conestoga, which makes occasional trips up there. Also, that a large contraband trade is being carried on from Illinois with the rebels via Cave-in-Rock, on the Ohio river. Also, that ten thousand picked men from Virginia are to reinforce Columbus by Christmas.

The rebels show great activity in enlarging their works. They are fortifying at Sykeston, Mo., sixteen miles from Charleston.

The weather here is very cold.

GEN. POPE'S DIVISION.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, December 20, 1861.

The following is Gen. Halleck's despatch to Gen. McClellan:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, December 20, 1861.

Major General Geo. B. McClellan, Washington:

A part of General Pope's forces, under Col. Jeff. C. Davis and Major Marshall surprised another camp of the enemy on the afternoon of the 18th inst., at Milford, a little north of Warrensburg. A brisk skirmish ensued, when the enemy, finding himself surrounded, surrendered at discretion. We took some 1,300 prisoners, including three colonels and seventeen captains; 1,000 stand of arms; 1,000 horses; 65 wagons, and a large quantity of tents, baggage, and supplies. Our loss was two killed and eight wounded. The enemy's loss is not yet known.

Information was received last night from Glasgow that our troops at that place had taken about two tons of powder in kegs, buried on Jackson's farm. This effectually cuts off their supply of ammunition.

[Signed.] H. W. HALLECK, Major General Commanding Dep't.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—Further information has been received from the West this morning, to the effect that in addition to the expedition under Gen. Pope against the enemy at or near Clinton, another part of his force under Col. Jeff. C. Davis and Major Marshall surprised another camp of the rebels on the afternoon of the 18th inst., near Milford, a little north of Warrensburg. A brisk skirmish ensued, when the rebels, finding themselves surrounded, surrendered. Col. Davis took 1,300 prisoners.

Major Hubbard captured 60 rebels a day or two since in Johnson county.

The troops in Kansas have been stirring during the past week, and good news is expected from them daily.

SEDALIA, Dec. 20.—Col. Palmer's brigade arrived here last night, and Gen. Pope is expected to-day. All information from the west and north is to the effect that no efforts have been spared to send Price an ample supply of clothing for the winter. All or nearly all of this has fallen or will fall into our hands. Nearly 200 heavily laden wagons are already in our possession, together with a large quantity of ammunition, arms, a thousand horses, tents and camp equipage, &c., and between 1800 and 2000 recruits have been taken prisoners.

Maj. Hubbard, of the 1st Missouri Cavalry, has captured over 60 rebel recruits within the past few days, and killed several others, taking a considerable number of tents, several wagons, a quantity of baggage and arms, and burned a mill which had been supplying the rebels for some time past.

Altogether the rebellion has received a terrible shock in this section of the country within the present week. It is thought by many that Price will cross the Osage to assist his Generals, Stein and Slack, who are now in the river counties with 4,000 or 5,000 men to escort recruits and supplies to their main camp at Osceola. If he does he will be compelled to stand a general engagement, in which event there is no question whatever but that he will be badly defeated, and his army entirely scattered.

SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 20.—Early yesterday morning our scouts brought us information that the large rebel train and reinforcements which we had marched south to intercept, had divided, and the larger portion were marching south toward Waverly, intending to camp at night near Milford. Gen. Pope brought the main body of his army in position a few miles south of Waverly; sent a scouting force under Col. Jeff. C. Davis through a few miles south of Warrensburg and Knob Knoster, to come on the left and rear of the enemy, at the same time ordering Merrill's cavalry to march from Warrensburg and come from the right. Col. Davis pushed rapidly forward and came up to the enemy in the afternoon, and drove in his pickets, carried a strongly defended bridge by a vigorous assault, and drove the enemy into the timber, who finding himself surrounded, he surrendered. Thirteen hundred men, including two Colonels, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, and 17 Captains, were taken prisoners, and 60 wagons heavily laden with supplies and clothing, and a large number of horses and mules fell into our hands. Our loss was 2 killed and 14 wounded. That of the enemy is considerably greater. This is the best planned and executed action of the war, and reflects great credit on the General commanding, and the officers and men who so faithfully and promptly carried out his plans.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Exploration of Ashpoo River—Gen Viele's Expedition Abandoned—All Reporters Ordered to Leave—Cotton Picking.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Navy Department has received dispatches from Port Royal, including one from Commander Drayton, dated Dec. 9th. He gives the particulars of the recent cruise of the Pawnee and the Unadilla, and the exploration of the Ashpoo river. Among other things he states that on landing at Hutchinson Island, it was ascertained that ten days before all the negro cabins, overseers houses and out-buildings, together with all picked cotton had been burned. The attempt at the same time had been made to drive off the negroes, but many had escaped. Some of their number they said had been shot in the attempt. The scene was one of complete desolation in the smoking ruins; and the cowering figures of the negroes, who still instinctively cling to their birth-place, although there was no longer shelter for their heads, is a most melancholy sight. About 140 negroes, most of them in a very destitute condition, had collected at Otter Island. Commander Drayton had directed that they should be supplied with food until some disposition could be made of them.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The steamship Atlantic, from Port Royal, Dec. 18th, has arrived. She has a cargo of 12,000 pounds Sea Island cotton, gathered under the direction of Government agents by the negroes.

Gen. Stevens's Brigade of 4,000 men now occupies Beaufort, Lady Island, St. Helena and Bay Point. Gen. Viele's expedition has been abandoned. Gen. Sherman had issued orders that all the reporters for the press should leave the place immediately. The number of troops at Port Royal and vicinity was about 20,000 men.

Four hundred thousand pounds of cotton had been secured when the Atlantic sailed, and would be shipped in the next steamer.

A part of the stone fleet were at Savannah and a part of them had gone to Charleston.

Four hundred of our men, on the 16th, crossed to the main land towards the Charleston and Savannah railroad. They had an encounter with a rebel force of 1,500, who retreated after firing a volley without effect.

A special report to the *Tribune*, from Port Royal 14th, gives a rumor of the defeat of Hollins and the sinking of his ship by the steamer Massachusetts. Unusual depression is reported throughout the South. New Orleans is particularly desponding. A great negro insurrection is reported in Mississippi, and an immense amount of property has been destroyed—$150,000 on the Quitman estate alone.

From the South, via Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 19.—A flag of truce brought a copy of the Norfolk *Day Book*. There is little news in it. We, however, extract the following:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 13.—The *Mercury* this morning says the Federalists now occupy Beaufort and Port Royal Island with a force supposed to be 5,000. They have erected a battery near Port Royal Ferry, of twelve 12-pounder Parrott guns, and are throwing up entrenchments on Port Royal Island. It is reported that a Federal launch was fired into by our troops and seven killed.

The Nashville *Gazette* is informed that 98 Federal soldiers lately entered the lines of Gen. Zollicoffer's army, stating that after reading Lincoln's message, they could no longer bear arms against the South, and were ready to fight against the Abolition tyranny.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 13.—Nothing has yet been heard from the stone fleet. A part of the Port Royal expedition has sailed South.

The Norfolk *Day Book* has a report that Mr. C. F. Adams, U. S. Minister to England, demanded his passports on the announcement of the Queen's proclamation.

The health of Vice President Stephens is much impaired. Wm. Porcher Miles continues very ill.

Mr. Faulkner arrived at Norfolk yesterday, and proceeds to Richmond to-morrow.

The George Peabody arrived here from Hatteras this morning, but brought no news.

The Newfoundland Cable Broken.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Dec. 19.—(via Pictou, N. S., 20th.—The submarine cable across the straits of Northumberland, connecting Prince Edward's Island and the Newfoundland Telegraph Company, is again broken, and it is believed cannot be repaired.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 20, 1861.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ill., presented a petition asking for the removal of Jesse D. Bright from the Senate.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., presented a petition for the establishment of a system of an exchange of prisoners; also, a report from the Military Committee, and a joint resolution expressing a recognition of the gallantry of Gen. Lyon and the soldiers under his command at Springfield.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, made a few remarks in eulogy of the character of Gen. Lyon, with a sketch of the battle of Springfield, where the warrior of this war ended his gallant and well spent life; and a tribute to the gallantry and bravery of the soldiers.

Messrs. DIXON and FOSTER, of Conn., also spoke of the true worth, gallantry and devotion to country which characterized Gen. Lyon.

The resolution passed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations the House bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship Perthshire. Laid on the table.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ill., reported back from the Committee on the Judiciary the bill to abolish the United State Supreme Court, and asked that they be discharged from further consideration of the subject; whereupon the committee was discharged.

Mr. SAULSBURY'S resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a copy of the proclamation by Gen. Phelps, and by what authority it was made, was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, moved to amend the resolution so as to include the proclamations of all generals.

Mr. WILSON thought there was no necessity of sending for the proclamation. Generals were appointed to use the sword, and not the pen; and if they could not use the sword better than the pen, they should be mustered out of the service. The best thing to do was to make statutes that no Generals be allowed to make any proclamations.

Mr. SAULSBURY wanted a disavowal from the Administration that no authority had been given for such a proclamation.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, said if subordinate officers had not carried out the wishes of the President, it was his duty to correct the wrong. He moved to lay the resolution on the table; and his motion was agreed to.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. H. P. BENNET, Delegate from Colorado, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of establishing a branch mint at Denver.

On motion of Mr. LAW, of Indiana, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of instructing the Paymaster General of the army to authorize the paymasters and assistant paymaster to credit and pay all commissioned officers and volunteers their pay and allowances, from the date of their acceptance and taking the oath of service.

Mr. THAD. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating $1,000,000 to complete the defences of Washington. The bill was passed.

The House then passed the Senate bill providing for transmitting certificates of allotments of the pay of the volunteers to their families and friends, the State to appoint three persons to visit the several Departments of the army to receive the money. The provisions of the former law, allowing liens to sutlers on the pay of soldiers is repealed, and all regulations on the subject are abrogated beyond the rules and articles of war. The House also passed the Senate bill authorizing the appointment of a General Court Martial in time of war.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill so amending the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, as to forbid the recapture or return of any fugitive from labor without satisfactory proof that the claimant of such fugitive is loyal to the Government.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, inquired whether his colleague would not consent to make the resolution merely one of inquiry?

Mr. JULIAN replied that he preferred the present form of his resolution.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion lost, yeas 38, nays 78.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Ky., ineffectually appealed to Mr. Julian to so amend his resolution as to confine its operations to citizens of States which have or may secede.

The resolution was passed, yeas 78, nays 39.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Ill., introduced a resolution, which was adopted, thanking Col. Mulligan and his command for their heroic defence of Lexington, and authorizing the 23d regiment of Illinois to bear on their colors the name of "Lexington."

Pending the consideration of the resolution the House adjourned till Monday.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Reconnoissance beyond Green River.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 20.—Gen. Johnson's brigade made a reconnoissance in force to-day, six miles south of Green River, without finding traces of the enemy. An official account of the Munfordsville fight has not been received at headquarters, nor anything from Gen. Schoepff.

RUMORS FROM OWINGSVILLE—THE LEGISLATURE.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—The *Commercial's* Frankfort dispatch, to-night, says nothing has been heard from Somerset to-day.

Two Union men and one secessionist write from Owingsville, 19th, saying it is reported and generally believed, that Marshall and Williams have fifteen thousand troops between West Liberty and Piketon, with scouts extended near Owingsville. The gentlemen receiving these letters fear it is true, though the reports are not generally believed at Frankfort.

The Kentucky Legislature (House) adopted to-day, by usual party vote, a resolution that Kentucky assume the payment of her portion of the direct tax imposed by Congress. The Senate adopted the House resolutions on Federal Relations, with amendments endorsing the President's action regarding Fremont's Proclamation, and Cameron's Report, and requesting the President to dispense with Secretary Cameron. The vote was unanimous on these amendments.

Papinsville and Butler, Mo., Burned by Kansas Troops.

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 20.—The *Conservative* of this city has advices from Mound City, 15th, stating that a portion of the 3d Regiment, under the command of Major Williams, made a dash into Missouri on the 17th inst., and burned the villages of Papinsville and Butler, (the latter the county seat of Bates county,) and returned with a large number of refugees, stock, &c. They had two men killed at Butler. These towns have for a long time been the resort of guerilla bands of rebels. Price was at Osceola at the time, and it was said that he designed to attack Sedalia.

Two companies of the 4th U. S. Cavalry arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 18th, 22 days from Fort Wise.

Review of the Troops—Preparations for Departure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Gen. Burnside arrived at Annapolis this morning, and immediately commenced preparations for the departure of the expedition to the South. A grand review of ten regiments of the General's command took place to-day. The men are in excellent condition, and eager for the start. Four of the vessels belonging to the expedition arrived at Annapolis last night, making a total of twelve which are in readiness for departure.

Sailing of the Africa—Dispatches for Europe.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The steamer Africa sailed this afternoon. Dispatches were forwarded in the usual manner. Dispatches from Lord Lyons to Admiral Milne, were also placed on board the British gun-boat Landrail, which sailed immediately for Bermuda.

The British gun-boat Rinaldo arrived here this morning from Halifax. The steamship Damascus, from Liverpool Nov. 29th, arrived this morning.

The Stolen Steamer Merrimac.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—The *Bulletin* says that its informant must be mistaken about the Merrimac sticking on the stocks. Another informant says that the Merrimac was in the dry dock, and that her upper works were cut down so as to bring her water line on almost a level with the water; that she was covered with heavy timber and sheathe ironed. It is probable that in taking her out of the dry dock, her weight was so great that she would not float; and that she sunk and can never be raised.

Ex-Minister Jones Sent to Fort Lafayette—Specie for Europe.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Geo. W. Jones, of Iowa, ex-Minister to Bogota, was arrested by order of Secretary Seward and sent to Fort Lafayette.

Only $194,000 in specie was sent out in the Africa. There is said to be active preparations for large shipments in the next few days, in case events warrant them.

The Affair at Munfordville, Ky.

Gen. Buell telegraphed to headquarters the following:

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 18.

To Major General McClellan:

McCook's division is at Munfordsville; Gen. Mitchel's at Bacon's Creek. Zollicoffer is retreating across the Cumberland river, or is preparing to do so at the approach of any superior force.

Gen. McCook reported that the rebels attacked my pickets in front of the railroad bridge, at two o'clock to-day. The pickets consisted of four companies of the 32d Indiana, Col. Willich, under Lieutenant-Colonel Van Imbien. Their forces consisted of one regiment of Texan Rangers, two regiments of infantry, and one battery of six guns. Our loss was Lieut. Saxe and eight enlisted men killed, and ten wounded. The rebel loss was thirty-three killed, including the Colonel of the Texan Rangers, and about fifty wounded. The rebels retreated ingloriously.

D. C. BUELL, Brigadier-General, &c.

Gen. Scott in Paris.

[Paris Correspondence N. Y. Times, Nov. 29th.]

Gen. Scott, who arrived here on Monday last, gave a reception yesterday at his hotel, for the purpose of giving his countrymen in Paris an opportunity for an introduction. At 2 o'clock, about fifty ladies and gentlemen being present, the U. S. Minister addressed a few words of welcome to the old veteran. He recalled the brilliant military exploits of his life, and closed by saying that its crowning act was his remaining faithful among so many faithless to the flag of the country. The General replied that he was glad to see his countrymen; that he hoped the reunion of his distracted country would soon be effected, and that if it were not by that time—in the course of five or six months—if his health permitted—he intended to return to the United States, and lend what aid he could to the good cause.

The persons present were then individually presented, the General rising and shaking hands with each one as the name was given, and during the reception, which lasted from 3 to 4 o'clock, about two hundred persons were presented. Mrs. Scott, the venerable wife of the General, who, until his arrival here, had not seen him in five or six years, assisted at the reception. It is probably known that General Scott and his wife, on account of mutually acknowledged incompatibility of temper, have not lived together in the marital relation for fifteen years and more. Mrs. Scott has always, however, manifested a great degree of interest in all her husband's movements, and they have always kept up an occasional correspondence. Upon his arrival here, Mrs. Scott hastened to meet the General, and will, I learn, accompany him to Italy, whither he will go to spend the winter, in the course of a week or two. He thinks the voyage has very much improved his health; says his vertigo is all gone, although he is still troubled with the weakness in the back and legs.

From the Upper Potomac.

Dispatches from Frederick, Md., on the 18th, say that Jackson's brigade has been largely increased, and was supposed to amount to 9,000 men, at Falling Waters. At nine P. M., fifty-one wagons belonging to the rebels were backed down to the shore, and a boat from each quietly launched into the river. Two of the boats, which were of large size, were for the transportation of Jackson's artillery. It was thought to be the object of the rebels to cross over, make a dash on Williamsport, and secure the stores and arms there. He informed Col. Leonard of all that was transpiring, and thinks the latter has taken full precautions to prevent it, by removing the stores, &c., to a more secure place, and that he has also took steps to concentrate all his available force to prevent the passage of the river.

On receipt of this intelligence by Gen. Banks, orders were issued to the Third brigade, Gen. Williams commanding, to be prepared to perform a forced march to Williamsport at a moment's notice; but up to ten o'clock A. M., on the 19th, the brigade had not moved, but was in readiness to leave at any time.

From Frankfort, Kentucky.

An important letter has been received by a Senator here, from a bitter rebel relative in New Orleans. Having been sent by private hands, the letter underwent no censorship there. It pictures the valor and determination on their side, but says: "Candor compels me to add that *more than a majority of our people, and those, too, of the best classes, are Union men, and will aid the Lincoln invasion whenever opportunity offers.*"

The writer occupies a high social position in New Orleans, and has every opportunity of kowing the popular sentiment, and is a rank rebel.

A resolution passed the House declaring all ministerial offices vacant, where the incumbents have been within the rebel service, or giving them aid or comfort. It will turn about one-third of the Sheriffs and Court Clerks, etc., in the State out of office.

The Senate adopted a resolution to adjourn at noon next Monday to the Second Monday of February. An adjournment to a later date was urged, but defeated on account of the exigency of these revolutionary times.

Secession Designs on Mexico.

[Washington Dispatch to N. Y. Times, 18th.]

Information recently received by Government from official sources in California, indicate that a body of fillibusters, acting in the interest of the Jeff. Davis rebellion, threaten to make a descent upon the Mexican State of Sonora, with a view to the seizure and occupation of Guaymas, on the Gulf of California. The latter port would be of great value to the rebels as a point from which to send out privateers to prey upon our commerce in the Pacific, and especially to seize California treasure ships, whose usual route lies directly across the mouth of the Gulf. The danger of a rebel descent is deemed so imminent that the Executive is earnestly recommended to authorize the immediate occupation of Guaymas by a National force from the State of California.

Will there be a Movement?

[From George Wilkes' Letter to his Spirit of this week.]

The condition of the troops remains the same, and there are no evidences in the way of "hutting," or other signs whatever, that the army will go into permanent winter quarters. This fact, since it is long past time for such protection against the weather—taken into consideration with the recent declaration of the Secretary of War, in his report, *that the Army of the Potomac would doubtless soon move forward and with effect*, has established the opinion that McClellan's hour is approaching; and that he but awaits the culmination of certain circumstances to strike his blow. These circumstances are supposed to be, the advance of Gen. Sherman upon Charleston and Savannah, or any other event which is of sufficient influence to produce disintegration of the rebel army at Manassas.

Griefs of St. Louis Rebels.

[From the Missouri Democrat, 20th.]

The special assessment for "charity" is, we understand, completed, and some sixty gentlemen are enrolled as involuntary contributors to the refugee relief fund. Those who, aware of their liabilities, wish to understand the mode of collection, are referred to General Order No. 24 for particulars. Should the number of refugees continue, their condition may require another and larger levy. This sum of $10,000, upon a basis so large as the property subject to special contributions, is of course a mere bagatelle, but the principle thus effectuated may have further application according to the exigencies hereafter.

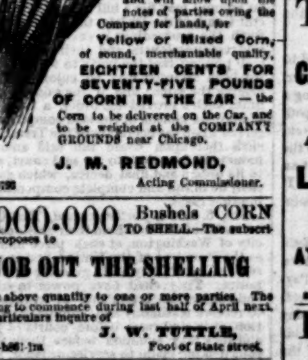
We are informed that after a lengthy and close investigation by the Commissioners appointed by Government, they find the accounts of Capt. E. H. Castle, Supervisor of Railroads for the Western Department, correct and just, and have ordered them to be paid.—*Missouri Democrat, 20th.*

Miscellaneous.

Illinois Central Railroad Company

Land Department, Chicago, November, 1861.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY GIVES NOTICE,



THAT IT WILL receive, during the present WINTER MONTHS at any of the Stations upon its line, CORN in Payment for its lands, and will allow upon the notes of parties owing the Company for lands, for Yellow or Mixed Corn, of sound, merchantable quality, EIGHTEEN CENTS FOR SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS OF CORN IN THE EAR—the Corn to be delivered on the Car, and to be weighed at the COMPANY'S GROUNDS near Chicago.

J. M. REDMOND, Acting Commissioner.

3,000,000 Bushels CORN TO SHELL.—The subscriber proposes to

JOB OUT THE SHELLING

Of the above quantity to one or more parties. The Shelling to commence during last half of April next. For particulars inquire of

J. W. TUTTLE, Foot of State street.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

1861 ... 1862.

Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R.R.

IN CONNECTION WITH

CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD.

Quickest and Best Route

From Toledo to Bellefontaine, Urbana, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, reaching these places more than three hours in advance of any other route.

On and after November 25, 1861, and until further notice, passengers by leaving Toledo on the Cleveland & Toledo R. R. ... [illegible] ...

Tickets for all the above points can be had at the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Office in Toledo.

Baggage checked through and no charge for handling.

Sleeping Car attached to all Passenger Trains.

E. RICE, Supt. S. D. & C. R. R.
L. D. RUCKER, Supt. C. & T. R. R.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A furnished house, capable of accommodating a few boarders. The rent to be taken in board, or part cash and part board. Address Post Office Box 2...

WANTED—Ten tons common low grade Broom Corn, short and fine. Address Post Office Box 2848, Chicago, stating price, &c.

WINTER BOARD.—Two gentlemen and their wives, and two single gentlemen, will find very comfortable winter quarters (everything found), on one of the avenues, three minutes walk from the Post Office. Address at once "E," Post Office Box 1979.

LOST—On Saturday, the 14th inst., on Lake street, near Clark or Lasalle, a Black Thread Lace Veil, with rounded corners. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Tribune Office.

LOST—On the evening of the 18th, in going from corner of Adams and Clark streets, down Clark to Monroe, and on Monroe to the Post Office, a Ladies Portemonnaie, with brass clasp, containing a small sum of money, a bracelet gold ring, marked "M.S.C." and a plain gold ring; also Post Office check. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

LUMBER.—Deck Plank 3x5, from St. Clair River, about eight thousand feet, FOR SALE. Also, eighteen feet stock twelve inch boards, and a good assortment of Pine Lumber, Lath and Shingles. A. FOSTER & CO., West end Twelfth street Bridge.

MERCANTILE TRAVELER.—Wanted a situation to travel for some good Wholesale House, Grocery or Commission preferred. Has had experience and can give good city and Eastern references. Address "J.R.," Post Office Box 1412.

ADVERTISEMENT.—For $1.00 I will sell the recipe for making the celebrated Prepared Glue, same as sold by Spalding and others. This is the first time this recipe has been made public. I propose to sell this recipe for One Dollar, to enable every man to get it. Spalding has made out of this Glue more than two hundred thousand dollars within the last year. Address R. S. COUCH, Ottawa, Illinois.

BOARDING.—A large parlor and a good sized closet, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, can be had at 111 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—In every county in the West, an active agent for two articles, one or both of which is used by every person in the community. Salary from twenty to forty dollars a month, and a reasonable allowance for expenses. Full directions and two samples (one of each, that retails for fifty cents), sent to any person of good address, who desires employment for the winter on receipt of twenty-eight cents. Address HALL BROTHERS & CO., Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 2659.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Several fine Residences on the South Side, viz:—One new three story Brick House with Brick Stable in rear, &c. One Brick Tenement House, in good order, lightly encumbered. Also, a first-class Residence on Prairie avenue, costing over $17,000, will be sold at $10,000, of which $6,000 in cash, balance in Chicago real estate. Apply to J. P. OLINGER, Office No. 4, at No. 46 Clark street.

GOLD PENS—Good and cheap, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, At TRELEAVEN'S Gold Pen Manufactory, 139 Lake street (second story), second house east of Marine Bank. Gold Pens Repointed at 130 Lake street, (upstairs.)

SKATE EMPORIUM. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SKATES. CHILDRENS' SKATES, and Skates of every description, for the Holidays. GEO. T. ABBEY, 186 Lake street.

CHOICE KEROSENE LAMPS,

RUBY PLATED AND CUT,
WHITE PLATED AND CUT,
GREEN PLATED AND CUT,
BLUE PLATED AND CUT,

For Holiday Presents,

AT NOBLE'S LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM,

175 LAKE STREET.

PARENTS, SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS AND OTHERS, in want of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, Bibles, Prayer Books, AND OTHER DEVOTIONAL WORKS, Will do well to call at TOMLINSON BROTHERS, 153 & 155 LAKE STREET, OVER WOOD'S DRY GOODS STORE. Their stock is the LARGEST, CHEAPEST and BEST in the city.

GIFT BOOKS AND PICTURES! A splendid sett of four colored Prints, FRUITS AND FLOWERS Magnificently shaded and true to Nature. Price $2.00. A beautiful Christmas Gift.

THE DEFENDERS OF THE UNION. A large Engraving containing twelve Portraits of leading Military Characters. It is a picture that every one will wish to preserve till the end of time.

The above, plain ... $1.00.
The above, colored ... 2.00.

One group of some Thirty Prominent War Heroes, 14x18, at 50 Cents.

A large collection of GIFT and TOY BOOKS, than which nothing can be more appropriate for a present. For sale at the Northwestern Booksellers and News Dealer Emporium. JOHN W. NORRIS, 109 Madison street.

HASELTINE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, In Flour, Grain, Live Stock, Dressed Hogs, HIDES, WOOL, SEEDS, FURS, BUTTER, &c. OFFICE NO. 5, STEELE'S BLOCK, SO. WATER ST., COR. OF LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-Building. LITTLEFIELD'S BASE BURNING STOVES, RAILWAY COAL BURNER, Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater, AND THE NEW STOVE MORNING GLORY. VAN SHAACK, No. 47 ... STATE STREET ... No. 47. Has the sale of these popular Stoves.

THAT LONG PIPE STILL CONTINUES TO POUR FORTH CARBON & KEROSENE OILS IN ABUNDANCE. And the mill is still running which grinds out LAMPS, LAMPS, IN ENDLESS VARIETY AT NOBLE'S LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM No. 175 Lake Street.

THE GREAT TONIC AND INVIGORATOR.

BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,

Is used with success in cases of Dyspepsia, Impaired and Imperfect Digestion, Liver Complaints, Nervous Affections, and in all cases of General Debility, strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the system. Sold in pint bottles, $1.00. Observe particularly that the name of SMITH & DWYER accompanies each bottle. ... Lake street, Chicago.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS. We shall sell our stock of BONNETS, CLOAKS, —AND— CHILDRENS' HATS, At Greatly Reduced Prices, FOR THIRTY DAYS. In order to run off the stock. Persons in want of the article will be suited by calling at 41 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois. Formerly S. J. Hunter's old stand.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion ... $ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, ... .25
One Square, two weeks, ... 3.00
One Square, one month, ... 5.00
One Square, three months, ... 12.00
One Square, six months, ... 20.00
One Square, one year ... 30.00

Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.

All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

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$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square, for each subsequent month.
26.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake st.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, And Housekeeping Goods, AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 21st, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Auction Room, 82 Lake street, a large and superb assortment of Rosewood, Mahogany, Oak And Walnut Furniture, Of almost every kind and description; Cottage, Chamber Furniture, Stoves, Refrigerator, Mirrors, Window Shades, &c., &c.

Sale positive and without reserve.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer. Large and Attractive Sale of FURNITURE AT AUCTION. On MONDAY and TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 23d and 24th, at 9½ o'clock, I will sell on the premises No. 203 Lake street, near Wells, The entire stock of Furniture belonging to Messrs. J. and A. LIEBENSTEIN, who are retiring from the Furniture Trade, consisting of Rosewood and Mahogany Chairs, Easy Parlor Suits; Rosewood and Mahogany Easy Chairs and Rockers; Rosewood and Mahogany Marble-Top Bureaus and Washstands; Mahogany, Walnut and other Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Rosewood and Walnut Sideboards and Etageres, Mahogany and Black Walnut Marble-Top Centre, Card and Crib Tables, Mahogany Bureaus, Mahogany and Walnut Extension Tables, Cane, Flag and Wooden Chairs and Rockers, all kinds; Wardrobes, Gilt and Mahogany Frame Mirrors, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive. JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

THE LARGE SALE OF China Glass and Crockery FOR THE HOLIDAYS, Will be commenced on MONDAY MORNING, 23d inst., at 9½ o'clock, at No. 107 Dearborn street. H. ALEXANDER Invites the attention of dealers to this sale. The goods are new, selected expressly for this market and the Holiday Season, embracing many styles of Fancy Goods and Toys.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, (OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.) REGULAR SALE DAYS AT THEIR SALESROOMS: DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c. EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. BOOTS AND SHOES, EVERY THURSDAY. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. All Goods Sold for Par Funds. Deposits received from all purchasers unknown to WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.—Stock of a WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE AT AUCTION, Without Reserve, for Cash. On MONDAY, Dec. 23d, and TUESDAY, Dec. 24th sale commencing each day at 9½ o'clock, At No. 73 Lake-st., Tremont Block, The entire stock of a Wholesale Clothing Dealer, consisting of Overcoats, Sacks, Cloaks, Frock, Dress and Business Coats, Pants and Vests of every style of goods. The stock comprises about $30,000 worth of the very best class of Ready-made Clothing. Catalogues will be ready Dec. 19th. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 223 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON. Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin. On Tuesday, December 24th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., he will sell 140 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots; 30 cases Women's Boots and Shoes. Terms Cash—par funds. Sale positive. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake st., corner of Franklin. On MONDAY, Dec. 23d, and FRIDAY, Dec. 27th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. he will sell Under Shirts and Drawers, Wool Socks, Knit Goods, Black Union Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Flannels, Bleached Sheeting. Also, invoice of Clothing, Jewelry and Yankee Notions, Blankets. Sale positive. Terms Cash—Par Funds. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

For Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake st., Chicago. WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built Iron Steamships, CITY OF NEW YORK, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF WASHINGTON, CITY OF MANCHESTER, ETNA, EDINBURGH, KANGAROO, GLASGOW, VIGO, BOSPHORUS. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER-TIGHT SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 13 Lasalle street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue Through Bills of Lading from the West to Liverpool, for all descriptions of produce, at very low rates, which include all expenses, except Ocean Insurance. They also grant Through Bills of Lading from Havre, Liverpool and London. Apply by mail or personally to JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Chicago. M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

ELOCUTION. Mr. J. H. SIDDONS, Professor of Elocution at Columbia College, New York, will return to Chicago ON THE 21ST INST., And as he proposes to remain one week, he will be very happy to give instructions to Ladies and Gentlemen and Schools. TERMS MODERATE. Address "Sherman House."

THE NEW MUSIC BOOK. By Lowell and William Mason. ASAPH; or, THE CHOIR BOOK: A collection of Vocal Music, Sacred and Secular, for Choirs, Singing Schools, Musical Societies and Conventions, and the Home Circle. Just issued and contains nearly all new matter, comprising a very attractive Manual for Singing Schools, collection of Church Music and a collection of Part Songs and Glees, all in one volume. For sale by Booksellers generally. Published at Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer street, by MASON BROTHERS, New York. Price in Chicago ... ROOT & CADY, Chicago.

WHO DID IT?—Any person who saw a young woman knocked down on the corner of Lake and Clark streets, on Wednesday evening, by a team (single or double), the driver of which, after his outrage, whipped up out of the way, will confer a great favor on the undersigned by ... [illegible] ... Address C. H. HAY, Tribune Office.

REMOVAL.—The subscriber is selling Apples, Cranberries, &c., At No. 50 State street. Customers will please note the change of location. Chicago, Dec. 18th, 1861.

QUERY.—Why should Housekeepers and their servants lose their patience and time in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with pine kindling when by calling on C. W. GRAY, ... [illegible]

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1861.

POTTER'S REPORT.

Our information from Washington, coming through half a dozen independent sources, leads us to believe that the publication of the Report of Hon. J. E. Potter, of Wisconsin, Chairman of the House Committee appointed to inquire into the loyalty of the employees of the Government, in the Department at Washington, will raise an outcry in the North which nothing but the quick institution of a thorough reform can silence. If we are not mistaken, it will state facts that will challenge the amazement of the country, so seriously do they reflect upon the carelessness, or something worse of those whom the people have entrusted with power. The publication of the document itself is, we learn, only delayed by new evidence of disloyalty in persons that thus far have avoided suspicion, which the Committee is engaged in sifting. The report will show that the reason why the enemy is always posted in regard to the movements of our armies, in advance often of the officers to whom the execution of these movements is intrusted, is found in the fact, that the Departments are even at this day full of the malignant and of course, active enemies of our Government and our cause; and that no plan can be so secretly matured that it can escape the vigilance of the servants of the Southern Confederacy, who are taking their daily bread from the Treasury of the United States. We hope that Mr. Potter will keep nothing back; that no man's position will shield him from the censure which by laxity in this matter of such prime importance, he may discover. The country wants to know the cause of the miscarriages which have disgraced our arms.

GENERAL JOHN POPE.

Aside from the patriotic gratification which we feel, in consequence of the recent brilliant success of Gen. Pope in Missouri, we are glad that the General himself, has had an opportunity to justify the confidence which the President and his friends reposed in his military sagacity. During the time in which Gen. Fremont was in command in that State, the people of Illinois, knowing Pope's zeal in the cause and his early training in his profession, began to fear that he was not the man for the rank he had attained. We knew all the while that his embarrassments and seeming want of success did not proceed from his own inability to act promptly and well, but from the orders of the Commander of the Department who was neither capable of doing anything himself, nor generous enough to permit any one of his subordinates to eclipse him. That campaign in Northern Missouri, from which so much had been expected and that had such ridiculous, rather than inglorious, results, for which Gen. Pope has been so severely blamed, was made in defiance of his own wishes and in disregard of his advice from beginning to end. It was a series of blunders from first to last, and to Gen. Pope's credit be it said, that he remonstrated against them singly, as they were made inevitable by the orders that he received, and that his protests were at one time so vigorous as to threaten his arrest. If he had been at liberty to set himself right with the public by publication of the facts, he would not have needed the vindication which only a battle and a victory could give him as long as his lips were sealed.

GEN. PHELPS' PROCLAMATION.

We have to thank Gen. Phelps of Ship Island for one thing, though the obligation is a slight one. He has probably closed up the list of Military Proclamations. Doubtless from this time out, we are to have no more of them, and surely we have had a surfeit. If the war was to be fought on paper; if the only "steel to steel" of the fight was steel-pens, enough has been done in such direction, and our Commanders of Expeditions will hereafter be enjoined to fall to work in some other way. This, if nothing else, should prevail upon Government to establish a policy, and that, one and the same for the Potomac, the Department of the West, and for the Gulf. It should not be left for each several leader to establish his own principles of action, and that this never should have been allowed, is painfully evident from the records of the past campaign. What is wanted, and what we should have had from these Generals, would have been something entirely free from the flavor of their personal sympathies. Appreciating that this was a war for the perpetuity of the Government, they should have understood that neither the loyal people nor the rebels cared to know so much of the personal views and private opinions of each commander. It was equally silly for Sherman to send out his sweet scented Pro-Slavery billet doux from Port Royal, and for Phelps to belabor the inhabitants of the "Southwest" with an Anti-Slavery lecture. It was unnecessary for Gen. Halleck to hamper himself and his policy by a betrayal of old pro-slavery principles. Either and all of these three officers would have achieved much more for the country by keeping to the strict line of military duty. The public mind has been confused by contradictory proclamations, the Government has been stultified, while the cause of the rebellion has found in them a liberal fertilizer.

Willing and desirous that an end of this evil should come, we are grateful to Gen. Phelps for having culminated it. Pro-slavery and semi-secession journals at the North would never have confessed the disadvantages and dangers of this course, while the decisions and proclamations tallied with their own sympathies; they see it now in the strong light of the Ship Island harangue, and from all parties at the North will come up the united demand for a *policy*. Hereafter let the war be carried out on war principles. Let Congress pass an act definitely instructing military officers to leave their personal views to their own private circles, and use every means to put an end to the rebellion. Let all the property of rebels be confiscated. Let it be the Government that speaks to the rebels and not any individual commander. Among all the means for ending the rebellion the harangues of Generals will be found the least effective. Let us have no more of them. Give us a policy.

WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH THEM?

The zealots who see nothing but evil in Mr. Cameron's suggestion that, the confiscated slaves of rebels be organized and armed in all localities where they may usefully serve the Federal cause, have not yet, so far as we know, pointed out any line of policy which they desire the Government to pursue. Will they make the Union a slave proprietor, to breed, flog, work, swap and sell human beings, while we are fighting for the defence of human liberty? Even the malcontents in Kentucky shrink from such an infamous prostitution as that; and no man in the free States has had the hardihood to endorse it. Will they suffer the slaves, as our armies advance, to occupy the country in the rear of our columns, and make the vengeance of two centuries of bondage on the women and children who may come in their way, and destroy or devastate the country which the whites will leave? A consummation like this has not entered into the conception of the most ferocious hater of the South and Slavery whom we know; and we are ready to acquit all men in the North of fathering or abetting an intention so horrible. What then shall be done—what indeed can be done, save to follow out Mr. Cameron's suggestion and make the slaves useful as an adjunct of our strength now in the field? We assume that it is evident to the most fervid admirer of the institution, that the relation of rebel master and loyal slave in all localities reached by our troops, will be changed; that the chains of bondage will fall off every man who comes under the shadow of the American flag as soon as it is carried into the rebellious States; and that the problem how to provide for the men thus emancipated, is that which we shall, willingly or unwillingly, wisely or unwisely be compelled to be solved. The slaves must not, where they are abandoned by their owners, be driven ahead of our our forces and into the rebel line. That would be a species of military suicide of which we have had enough. The question, then, again recurs, what should be done? Mr. Cameron has a positive, practicable, and, we do not hesitate to say, a patriotic policy. He would use all men, black or white, who can be made available—make them drive team, dig trenches, nurse the sick, and, where practicable, fight in the field. Until something better is devised, which, while it aids in the accomplishment of the national purpose, will protect the non-combatants that our army will leave in our rear, and save the country from devastation and waste, let us hear no more of the "radicalisms" of the Secretary of War!

COL. BAKER VINDICATED.

Whatever inference be drawn from the late statement of the Secretary of War, that it would be injurious to public interests to push the House investigation into the causes of the Ball's Bluff disaster, one conclusion is irresistible, that the late Col. Baker is triumphantly vindicated. It could not be through considerations for the fame of any deceased officer that the inquiry was ordered to be foreborne. The matter ends with the refusal of Mr. Cameron to lay before the House of Representatives "the facts connected with the disastrous movement at Ball's Bluff." With this decision we have no issue to make, but in our view it enforces and intensifies one of the most humiliating features of the melancholy blunder, rendering certain as it does the fact that there was a persistent and determined effort to falsify in high quarters and locate the blame upon the dead Baker, whose gallant life was lost through a criminal failure of his superior officer. Who that officer was will now probably never be known. Question as we may if the public service will be promoted by covering up the wretched affair and shielding the author, we are grateful for the concession gained, that the real offender is still alive and occupies such a position as to maintain immunity for the frightful blunder.

We might urge, indeed, that our soldiers have a right to know who is to be held guilty for the slaughter, and to feel that he at least will never again have an opportunity to lead his command to a similar defeat. Perhaps it is as well as it is; but let never again a like defeat be accompanied by a like persistent mendacity, defaming the name and fame of the gallant dead. There is another point we desire to urge, as confessed in this refusal to allow inquiry. It may be set down as certain that the fault was not that of a "civilian," a "political appointee," to borrow the words of the taunt that went the rounds of too many army officers at Washington. It was one of the regular army officers, of West Point education, for between these and Col. Baker lay the blame. The "political appointee" fell bravely fighting at the head of his column. Had he lived, the world would have known, what now it will not, who ordered the advance, and why, after a carnage with scarcely a parallel in the annals of battles, a recall was ordered. Living, Col. Baker would have vindicated himself. Tardily and by implication, but none the less surely, it has been done by Secretary Cameron himself.

FEELING OF THE IRISH.

England's endless and needless oppression of Ireland bears fruit, even at this distance from the scene of tyranny and misgovernment. In the event of the declaration of war by Great Britain against the United States, by reason of the Mason-Slidell affair, or for any other reason which will probably arise, the Irish Americans of this country will, to a man, be found with arms in their hands, the most thoroughly loyal, enthusiastic and determined of the enemies that England will be called upon to meet. They have done much toward swelling the armies now in the field for the subjugation of the South; but their exertions are feeble compared with those which they will put forth when their hereditary oppressors are arrayed in arms against the Government which shelters and protects all men alike, without distinction of race or faith. If we must fight, let the Irish Americans, commanded by an Irish officer of distinction, take the Canadas under their protection; and, our word for it, that, in a single campaign, there would not, outside of the fortifications of Quebec, be a single British regiment left to oppose their progress or prevent the annexation of those Provinces to the United States. We commend the suggestion to the Government at Washington, and to Irishmen everywhere, the adoption of which, as soon as Spring opens, will be a National necessity.

☞ At Meadville, Pa., highly successful experiments have lately been made in that place with a fire shell, invented by one of the citizens of that place, the peculiarity of which consists in the introduction of a small quantity of petroleum or native rock oil, the fearful inflammability of which is well known. The explosion of the shell ignites and scatters this oil far and wide, wrapping everything in the vicinity in flames, so fierce that it is almost impossible to extinguish them. Water has no effect upon the fire thus created, and it can only be subdued by some smothering process, which is not easily applicable to the wide spread conflagration produced by an explosion of the oil-charged shell. In the experiments made at Meadville, piles of wood and acres of grass and brush were consumed by the terrible contrivance. It is said that the Government has ordered a trial of this shell to be made by the officers of the Michigan at Erie, and, in case they pronounce a favorable verdict upon it, will order and extensive manufacture of them.

☞ The New York *Herald'* Washington correspondent states that new muskets and rifles of the best quality are now coming in fast. The Government will be in receipt of at least one hundred and sixty thousand of the best quality of arms in the next thirty days, and by the 1st of January all the manufactories in the North will begin to deliver to the Government, and afterwards will be able to supply the wants of the army of the United States if it was double its present number. This will close up business with the agents of foreign speculators.

☞ For the Artillery company attached to the 32d Ill., Col. Logan's, at Camp Butler, their commander, Capt. Rogers, is having a cannon cast in Springfield on the breech-loading principle, one of the Captain's own invention. He went to St. Louis to bring it to the notice of Gen. Fremont, but did not get an audience. He has a pattern of it in camp. It can be loaded and fired ten times in one minute.

☞ A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says an important decision has just been made by the Secretary of War and the Paymaster-General. The decision is, in effect, that a soldier is entitled to pay from the day he enlists, and that he is not to wait till his company is full or the formal muster of the regiment into Government service.

☞ Encke's Comet is now visible, with the aid of a telescope of moderate power, in the constellation Pegasus. Its average time of revolution round the sun is forty months, or three years and a third, which is the shortest period of any known comet. It will not reach that point in its orbit which is nearest the sun till the sixth of February.

☞ Major General Blenker's squabbles in his Division seem at an end. His commanders of Brigades and Regiments, in which they announce that a purely military difference, which existed between the superior military authority and the Commander of our Division, has been settled in a manner honorable and satisfactory.

☞ At New York on the 17th the pilot commissioners, accompanied by several members of the Legislature and other guests, made a trip down the bay, for the purpose of examining the harbor defenses. The fortifications along the bay were found to be in excellent condition, and the works building will make New York impregnable.

OUR ARMY ON THE POTOMAC.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, December 18, 1861.

No orders have been issued for the army to go into winter quarters, but it is going on its own hook very fast. An extended visit through the camp last week, for the purpose of observation, has made it plain that the army expects to stay where it is. Everywhere you see preparations for winter. The general plan adopted by the troops is, to build up a log house four feet high, and spread the tent above it, thatching it with cedar boughs, which makes a warm dwelling. Some companies were building log cabins, which would remind you of the early days of the West, when the pioneer men opened the windows of the forest to let civilization throw its beams upon the unbroken and almost primeval solitude. The Massachusetts First, which is stationed near Budd's Ferry, are building lodges of poles, which are thatched with straw and then plastered with mud mixed with chaffed straw, which makes a warm, comfortable dwelling. Some regiments, or rather some companies, are providing, at their own expense, portable wooden houses, which are put together without nails, which may be taken apart and transported in baggage wagons as if they were only lumber. The men get up all sorts of contrivances for heating and cooking—they have sod stoves, stone and sod fire places, holes in the ground, sheet iron stoves, so that thus far there has been no suffering from cold. If they knew that they were not to move, they would soon be in "apple pie" order, as the New Englanders say, for apple pie is the highest synonym for any thing good in that locality.

The look ahead is not very encouraging. You know that there was a great deal said after the Bull Run fight about the necessity of having cavalry. It was believed, and is now believed by many, that the rebels won that fight because they had an efficient body of cavalry. It is a great mistake. The cavalry charge, so much talked about, was a very feeble affair, a regiment of fresh infantry would have annihilated them, but our troops were exhausted, and gave way because they were weak, and not because there was any particular strength in the rebel squadrons. But the affair was magnified and talked about till it was said by all hands that we could not expect to do anything till we had a large force of cavalry. Well, we have got the cavalry—an immense body of horsemen. Here they are uninstructed, inefficient, and daily becoming more so, for want of forage. And strange to say, regiments which have been lately recruited are now on their way here to add to the complication, the misery and distress. A Vermont regiment, said to be most admirably mounted on Morgan horses, selected with great care from that celebrated stock, is leaving a State where hay is cheap, and where oats are a staple, for this city, now filled with poor horses, unstalled, unfed, and which are fast resembling old hair trunks! Talk as much as you please about the capacity of the railroad to bring forage and freight, it is certain that the forage is wanting. Why are more regiments concentrated here? Of what use can they be? What can they do? Nothing but eat themselves up. Stables are constructing on the outskirts of the city. At the park, on Seventh street, there are acres of stables, soon to be completed, that look like winter quarters for the cavalry, to say the least. If they are not to move, what stupidity to bring those fine blooded horses here to dwindle away on half feed during the winter, at twice the cost of keeping them in Vermont, or anywhere beyond Baltimore?

Another thing about cavalry: I have yet to see a sword exercise. I have been a constant visitor to the camps for many months, but not a single gleam from a sabre in cut, thrust, and parry, has been witnessed! It may be that there is daily instruction in the sword exercise, but I doubt it. I doubt whether the cavalry can handle the sword with any degree of skill worth naming. It is not to be expected, with good drill-masters, that a raw recruit can be made into a good dragoon short of two years; how much less when there is no drill, or, at least, the mere shadow of a drill? The cavalry might do something as scouts, pickets, and patrols, but I have no doubt that Gen. McClellan is well aware that the cavalry here is not to be depended upon for any great service in battle. According to present indications it never will be of any particular service.

The rebels down the Potomac are as saucy as ever with their batteries. They are building a new one above Shipping Point. A thousand men worked on it Saturday afternoon undisturbed by the flotilla. When completed it will throw shell into the mouth of the Chickomoxen creek, and have a good chance at the vessels which supply Hooker's division. Strange to say that they fire so wildly. They bang away every day at the vessels, but fail to hit almost invariably. A party consisting of Senators Hale and Clark, Messrs. Edwards, Rollins and Price, of the House; Prof. Patterson, of Dartmouth College; Coffin, of the Boston *Journal*, other gentlemen and four ladies—Mrs. Ordway and Corning, of Concord, N. H. Mrs. Coffin and Miss Stevens were shelled by the rebels on Saturday, as they were going ashore from the steamer Mt. Washington, on a visit to the troops of Hooker's division. The shots were in excellent line, but the fuses were too short. One shell exploded about a third of a mile distant, and one round shot fell short about a quarter of a mile from the nearest boat. Of course, no harm was done, and the party proceeded to their destination without being in the least troubled, but on the contrary were rather delighted—the ladies especially, who showed good pluck.

When will the army move? It is an oft repeated question. I can only say, that there are no signs of an advance. There may be a sudden movement, but the keenest eyes discover no indications.

Senator Wilson's Bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia—The Compensation of Owners Provided for.

The following is the bill introduced by Senator Wilson for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia:

Be it enacted, &c., That all persons held to service or labor within the District of Columbia, by reason of African descent, are hereby discharged and freed of and from all claim to such service or labor, and subjection to service or labor, proceeding from such cause, shall not hereafter exist in the said District.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons holding claims to service or labor against persons discharged therefrom by this act may, within ninety days from the passage hereof, (but not thereafter,) present to the commissioners hereinafter mentioned, their respective statement or petitions, in writing, verified by oath or affirmation, setting forth the names, ages, and personal description of such persons, the manner in which said petitioners acquired such claims, and any facts touching the value thereof.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three commissioners, residents of the District of Columbia, any two of whom shall have power to act, who shall receive the petitions above mentioned, and who shall investigate and determine the legal validity of the claims therein presented, and who shall apprise and apportion, under the proviso hereto annexed, the value in money of the several claims by them found to be valid. *Provided, however*, That the entire sum so appraised and appropriated shall not exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to three hundred dollars for each person shown to have been held by lawful claim.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall, within nine months from the passage of this act, make a full and final report of their proceedings, findings, and appraisement, and shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, which report shall be deemed and taken to be conclusive in all respects, except as hereinafter provided; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with like exception, cause the amounts, so apportioned to said claims, to be paid from the Treasury of the United States to the parties found by said report to be the lawful holders thereof, and the same shall be received in full and complete compensation; *Provided*, That in cases where petitions may be filed, presenting conflicting claims or setting up liens, commissioners shall so specify in said report, and payment shall not be made according to the award of the said commissioners until a period of sixty days shall have elapsed; during which time, any petitioners claiming an interest in the particular amount may file a bill in equity, in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, setting forth the proceedings in such case before the said commissioners and their action therein, and praying that the party to whom payment has been awarded may be enjoined from receiving the same; and if the said court shall grant such a provisional order, a copy thereof may, on motion of the said complainant, be served upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon cause the said amount of money to be paid into the said court, subject to its orders and final decree, which payment shall be in full and complete compensation, as in other cases.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall hold their sessions in the city of Washington, at such place and times as the President of the United States may direct, of which they shall give due and public notice. They shall have power to subpœna and compel the attendance of witnesses, and to receive testimony and enforce its production, as in civil cases before courts of justice, and they may summon before them the persons making claim to service or labor, and examine them under oath; and they may also, for purposes of identification and appraisement, call before them the persons so claimed. The said commissioners shall appoint a clerk, who shall keep files and a complete record of all proceedings before them, who shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations in the said proceedings, and who shall issue all lawful processes by them ordered.

The marshal of the District of Columbia shall personally, or by deputy, attend upon the sessions of the said commissioners, and shall execute the process issued by the said clerk.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall receive in compensation for their services the sum of two thousand dollars each, to be paid upon their filing of their report; that the said clerk shall receive for his services the sum of $300 per month; that the said marshal shall receive such fees as are allowed by law for similar services performed by him in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia; that the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause all other reasonable expenses of the said commission to be audited and allowed, and that the said compensation, fees, and expenses, shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, there is hereby appropriated from the Treasury of the United States a sum not exceeding one million of dollars.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

Report of the Congressional Investigating Committee.

How Morgan, Sec. Welles's Brother-in-law, Feathered his Nest.

WASHINGTON, December 18, 1861.

The committee of the House to inquire into Government Contracts has completed its report. The committee, it will be remembered, has the right to report "from time to time;" and this, its first report, only covers evidence taken outside of Washington. In a few days the committee will proceed to inquire into certain Pennsylvania contracts made with the War Department which have excited comment.

The report commences by stating that the committee initiated its labor on the 27th of August last—since which time they have traveled to distant parts of the country, thereby saving to the Treasury the sum of $36,000 in witnesses' fees. Sittings have been held in Washington, New York, Boston, New Bedford, St. Louis, Cairo, Chicago and Harrisburg. They have traveled over six thousand miles, and examined two hundred and sixty-five witnesses. The sum appropriated by Congress to cover the expenses of the committee during the recess was $10,000. Of this sum they have spent less than half; and in the course of their examinations a dishonest contractor handed to the committee $6,166.48, which was at once paid into the Treasury of the United States.

PURCHASES OF VESSELS.

The committee next consider the general subject of purchasing vessels, and open the subject with the following language:

"The exigencies of the public service have required the expenditure of a large sum of money in the purchase and fitting out of vessels for the expeditions against the Southern coast, and for the other new duties imposed by the rebellion. More than seventy vessels of different capacity and value, at a first cost of nearly $3,000,000, before fitting and furnishing them, respectively, for the peculiar service for which each was designed, were purchased by the Government in the single port of New York, in the short space of six or seven weeks.

"The dictates of a prudence and sagacity such as characterize the most ordinary business transactions would have required the employment in this most responsible duty of the best talent and experience of the navy—of men who, by their professional experience, are presumed to know what service is required of such vessel, and what particular ones in a crowded market would meet the exigency. The committee regret to find that these plain rules, governing all successful business transactions, have been disregarded, and that the public service has suffered greatly thereby."

The first purchase of vessels alluded to was in May last, by W. H. Starbuck, a New York broker, who proceeded to New Bedford, where he bought the ship Roman for $4,000, and the vessel William Badger for $2,500. Starbuck then took in a partner in the transaction, who made an affidavit that *he* sold the vessels to Starbuck, and for the following sums: the Roman for $7,400, and the William Badger for $7,150. The Government actually paid $14,500 for the vessels, besides commission fees; but Starbuck, upon being threatened by the United States District Attorney in New York, refunded $6,166.

"But it is to the arrangement between the Secretary of the Navy and his brother-in-law, Mr. Morgan, and to the compensation of this agent for the services thus rendered, that the Committee desire especially to call attention in this connection, as of a character, whether it be in the stipulated amount received, or in the mode of payment, alike indefensible and reprehensible. That arrangement is a system of commissions, usually two and a half per cent. of the purchase money paid for each vessel—and one under which Mr. Morgan received, as compensations, during the seven weeks previous to the 6th day of September, when this testimony was taken, the enormous sum of $51,588 as admitted by him before the Committee. When this testimony was taken, information of its extraordinary character was communicated to the Department, in the hope that an abuse so glaring, when pointed out, might be corrected.

"Yet, notwithstanding the department became thus possessed of the information that its own agent was, by this system of commissions, *amassing a private fortune*, the committee have been surprised to learn, from a recent communication from the Navy Department, furnishing them with the number and prices of vessels purchased by Mr. Morgan for the Government since the 6th day of September, that those purchased amount in the aggregate to the sum of $1,736,092. If he has received the *same rate of compensation since as before that date*, there must be added to the sum of $51,584, paid him before that date, the further compensation of $43,424, for services rendered since, making in all the sum of $95,008 *paid to a single individual* for his services as agent of the government since the 15th day of July, a *period of four and one half months*.

"Mr. Morgan insisted, in his testimony, and seemed to believe that this large compensation was received by him, not from the Government, but from those who sold their ships to the Government, and was, therefore, justifiable. But the committee can admit neither the premises of Mr. Morgan nor the conclusion he draws from them. In point of fact this large compensation was paid, in the end, out of the Treasury of the United States; but if it had been paid by those who dealt with the Government, it would have been equally indefensible. No department of this Government has a right to place its agents in a position, or clothe them with a power, under pretence of compensation for services rendered the Government itself, to take from the pockets of patriotic citizens coming forward with their means to the support of the Government in the day of its trial, such a sum of money as is here found to have been diverted into the pocket of Mr. Morgan.

"No citizen can justify any such attempt to convert the public necessities into an occasion for making private fortunes. If it be true that this agent of the Government is paid by those who deal with it, the committee are at a loss to understand upon what principle prevailing in business or morals the agent of one party is thus put in pay of the other party. It is worse than absurdity. It is directly demoralizing and infamous to the public service.

"But the pretence that this large amount of money in the form of compensation for services rendered the Government, twice as great for two months as the President's salary for a year, and as much for five months as the entire salary for a Presidential term, was taken out of those who dealt with the Government, and not out of the party for whom the services were rendered, so persistently urged in justification, has no foundation in fact.

"It is but so much added to the cost of the ships purchased, and has been paid out of the Treasury of the United States. It has been distributed in the form of a small commission, over millions of dollars, and in some instances was scarcely perceptible; but its presence was no less real and its aggregation no less enormous. In form of words, as stated by Mr. Morgan in his testimony, the arrangement was this: He was employed by the Secretary of the Navy to perform this service, with the express stipulation that he was to receive no fixed salary to be paid him by the Government for the services he was to render it, but he was to charge a commission of two and a half per cent. on all his purchases—the usual New York brokerage.

"He was beforehand to inform, and did inform every one with whom he dealt, of this arrangement, and that his commission must be deducted from the amount paid for the ship, or, as Mr. Morgan preferred to state it, must be paid by them, after the Government had paid for the ship. In this way every one was notified, before he fixed his price, that out of that price was to be deducted a given sum to pay the agent of the buyer, that is—to the sum he was actually to receive for his ship he must add the sum he must pay to the agent of the purchaser for buying it. It follows, of necessity, that in bringing his mind to the lowest sum he is willing to accept as an equivalent for his ship, he must *add* that which he is to pay back to the agent of the buyer, else he does not get that equivalent. No amount of subtle reasoning, by which it is attempted to sustain this anomalous arrangement, can do away with this practical result. If testimony were needed on this point, it may be found in that given before the committee by many of those with whom Mr. Morgan dealt, though with some of them, in their anxiety to make sale of their vessels, a small commission seemed of little or no account.

"The compensation paid to Mr. Morgan for the purchase of a single vessel, a negotiation of a few hours or days at most, sometimes amounted to more than $5,000. There was no seller, when asked the question, who failed to say that he would as soon have sold his ship to the Government for $5,000 less, without commission, as to have sold it for the price agreed upon, and then paid the sum to Mr. Morgan.

"Mr. Woolsey, who sold him ships, testifies as follows (page 292):

"Q. Who, in fact, pays the brokerage, by the mode which Mr. Morgan has adopted? Does not the seller, in selling, take into consideration the amount he has to expend in selling the vessel?

"A. Yes, sir, I suppose he does in a measure.

"Q. Is not informing you beforehand that you would have to deduct two-and-a-half per cent. commissions from the purchase money equivalent to informing you beforehand that you must add two-and-a-half per cent. to your price?

"A. That must be the effect of it.

"Q. Then is not the government in fact paying two-and-a-half per cent. more for these vessels than they would pay if they had employed a man at a fixed salary?

"A. It appears so to me. I think I would have been just as willing to have sold my vessel to the Government for two and a-half per cent. less, as I would to have sold it for what I did and pay two and a-half per cent. to Mr. Morgan.

"Q. Is the transaction in point of fact anything less than the Government paying Mr. Morgan two and a-half per cent. upon the purchase price of each one of those vessels?

"A. I consider that it is just that.

"Q. When this information is given to the ship-seller beforehand, is it not the inevitable effect to put two and a-half per cent. more upon the price of the vessel, than would be put upon it if that per centage was not to be paid to Morgan?

"A. I think such is the effect upon the seller.

"Mr. Morgan had no responsibility for the disbursement of a single dollar on account of these purchases, for the parties and their papers were all referred to the department at Washington for examination, ratification and payment the moment the price had been fixed. He executed no bond, and could claim compensation for no unusual responsibility or liability. It is no answer, that, notwithstanding this exorbitant compensation, amounting in itself to a fortune, was paid him, nevertheless his skill and sagacity have saved the Government large sums in buying at very low prices. The department would have been entitled to the full benefit of all that skill and sagacity had he been employed, like other government officers, at a fair fixed salary; such, as the testimony shows would have commanded the best talent of the city of New York. A compensation at the rate of $300,000 a year was not necessary to secure fidelity.

"Besides, if the method of payment by commissions had any effect upon the agent, it is apparent that the higher the price paid for the ships the greater the compensation. That system of payment to an agent, which makes his interest identical with that of the seller and antagonistic with that of the Government itself, whose agent he is, and which says in effect to him, 'pay $10,000 more than a ship is worth, and $250 shall be the reward of your infidelity,' has no foundation either in common sense or common prudence. It is not believed that Mr. Morgan ever yielded to this temptation, to which the vicious principle regulating his compensation exposed him.

"It is this principle, and the enormous private fortune it was adapted to secure out of a great public necessity, which the committee feel called upon to condemn in the strongest terms; an arrangement entered into between the Secretary of the Navy and Mr. Morgan, by which the *enormous sum of more than $95,000* has been, by indirection, taken from the Treasury of the United States, and given as compensation to a *single individual* for services which however faithfully rendered, could have been secured for an amount insignificant in comparison with the sum actually taken.

"The committee do not find in this transaction the less to censure in the fact that this arrangement between the *Secretary of the Navy and Mr. Morgan was one between brothers-in-law, a family arrangement which, in the opinion of the committee, reflects great discredit upon the public service.*"

MORE FRAUDS AND RASCALITIES DISCOVERED.

The Report of the Congressional Investigating Committee discloses a startling amount of corruption and exposes a multitude of swindlers to the light of day.

In the matter of purchasing vessels an instance may be cited. The Stars and Stripes cost the owners $36,000, and after using her one year, George D. Morgan, brother-in-law of Secretary Welles, bought her for $55,000 and turned her over to the Government. Mr. Morgan testified that Secretary Welles employed him with the understanding that he was to have two and a half per cent from the seller for all ships he purchased. The Committee show that thus far he has made over one hundred thousand dollars.

This is considered a fair profit for a grocery dealer, but as he is brother-in-law of the Secretary of the Navy, of course it is all right. This important and startling fact will account for the course pursued by the Secretary of the Navy in refusing to purchase many valuable vessels when offered, unless the purchase was made through a particular channel. It is shown by the committee that this Mr. Morgan was connected with Thurlow Weed in supplying the Cataline, and the pure minded Alexander Cummings, of the religious *World* of New York, and O. B. Matteson, who was expelled from the House of Representatives for corruption.

In regard to the purchase of the Cataline, there are some significant facts in the testimony that are not alluded to in the report. It appears that the original cost, $18,000, was paid in four notes of $4,500 each, given by four parties—Thurlow Weed, G. Davidson, O. B. Matteson and John E. Develin. Each one of the notes was signed by one of these four, and endorsed by the others.

In the item of purchasing army supplies, it is shown that authority was given to Governor Morgan and Alex. Cummings to disburse two millions of dollars. No vouchers were required or given. Gov. Morgan transferred his authority to Geo. D. Morgan, Secretary Welles's special favorite, who, with Cummings, made all the disbursements. Weed & Company appear to have controlled the employment of these agents, and to a certain extent dictated the purchases.

Corning & Company, *hardware men*, of Albany, were selected to furnish *groceries*, and among the purchases made by Cummings were linen pantaloons and straw hats, which are not recognized as army clothing, and were probably never used.

It is shown in this testimony that an effort was made by the Secretary of War to confer upon Cummings the control of the Subsistence Department in New York, but it failed, on account of Major Eaton's declining his services or assistance.

The improvidence and reckless extravagance of Gen. Fremont is shown in glaring colors. The simple item of buying condemned Austrian muskets will suffice for an example. Twenty-five thousand of them were purchased in one lot; the committee say it is probable that the arm had been rejected from the Austrian service, and purchased on speculation and sent to this country in view of the extraordinary demand for arms. The arm, in the condition in which it was purchased, will certainly never be used by our army, and when altered as proposed, its inferiority to the arms which are rapidly accumulating, together with the almost universal prejudice of our soldiers to altered arms, will almost certainly exclude it from the army. The amount claimed for the arms, including the special ammunition, is about $166,000. The committee are of the opinion that the arm will never be of any service to the Government, and will never be used except in some case of unforeseen and extraordinary emergency.

The committee found a large number of these arms at Cairo, and, notwithstanding the urgent necessity of arms at that point, whole regiments, even on the eve of the battle of Belmont, were almost destitute of arms. These arms were left in the boxes in which they were shipped from the Arsenal at St. Louis.

Another transaction in the purchase of arms, to which the attention of the committee has been directed, is the purchase of five thousand of Hall's carbines by Gen. Fremont, through Simon Stevens, of Pennsylvania. This transaction is in some respects of the same character with the purchase of the Austrian muskets, but much more remarkable in illustrating the improvidence of gentlemen prominently connected with the public service, the corrupt system of brokerage by which the Treasury has been plundered, and the prostitution of public confidence to purposes of individual aggrandizement.

In the month of June last, Arthur M. Eastman, of Manchester N. H., purchased of the Ordnance Bureau five thousand four hundred Hall's carbines, at three dollars fifty cents each, and, after a slight alteration of the arms at a cost of from seventy-five cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents on each arm, sold five thousand of them to Simon Stevens for twelve dollars and fifty cents each, who immediately sold the entire lot to General Fremont for twenty-two dollars each, General Fremont probably laboring under some misapprehension as to the nature of the purchase of the arms.

The committee propose to present the transaction somewhat in detail. The sale of these arms by the War Department to Mr. Eastman, at a time when arms were in such extraordinary demand, is remarkable. Our Government was purchasing at high prices arms rejected from the service of different European nations. If a General commanding a division of the army was at all excusable for purchasing twenty-five thousand muskets rejected from the Austrian service, at six dollars and fifty cents each, on the ground "of pressing necessity," it is impossible to justify the sale of the Hall carbines, if they were of any value whatever, or capable of being made of any value by alteration.

These arms seem to have been sold privately, and without inviting any competition, and sold, too, for an almost nominal price. The sale was made by order of the Secretary of War on recommendation of the Ordnance Bureau. No government that has ever existed can sustain itself with such improvidence in the management of its affairs. One agent of the government sells these arms at three dollars and fifty cents each in the midst of a pressing demand for arms, and a few weeks afterwards, and without any increase in that demand, the same arms, slightly altered, are resold to the Government through another agent, for twenty-two dollars each, the Government losing in so small a transaction, if permitted to be consummated, over ninety thousand dollars, or, inasmuch as all the Hall carbines owned by the Government were sold to Eastman, and of course embraced the seven hundred and ninety bought by Mr. Alex. Cummings, as the agent of the War Department, for fifteen dollars each, the case as to these would stand thus: They are condemned and sold by the Government at a merely nominal price; afterwards in April last, an agent of the War Department purchases them for the Government at fifteen dollars each, and in June they are sold to Eastman by the War Department for three dollars and fifty cents each, and in August they are purchased by General Fremont for the Government at twenty-two dollars each.

It is impossible in this brief abstract to notice the large number of contracts which the committee investigated, and upon which they have pronounced their condemnation. The report itself occupies one hundred and thirty-six pages, and the evidence makes a large volume. Gen. Fremont is censured, not for dishonesty, but for incompetency. Of the "fortifications of St. Louis" the report says:

"The circumstances surrounding this work are of the most extraordinary character, and are marked by extravagance, recklessness, insubordination and fraud."

Again, say the committee:

"The dealings of the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis, while in charge of Major McKinstry, with the firm of Child, Pratt & Fox were very extensive, amounting to more than $800,000 since the present difficulties broke out. This business was not confined to the particular kind of business in which that firm was engaged, who were hardware merchants, but extended to every variety of article and thing which the Department had occasion to buy." * * * * * "To secure to this firm the monopoly, by which immense private fortunes were taken from the Treasury, all provisions of law and army regulations requiring advertisement for proposals and the contracting with the lowest bidder to furnish these articles, were totally disregarded, and the most unblushing system of favoritism and exclusiveness established that ever disgraced the service." * * * * * * "Every branch of industry whose products were in any way necessary to the Department of the West was made to pay tribute to the firm of Child, Pratt & Fox. The profits made by this firm out of the United States by enjoying this monopoly were enormous. Cottigan, its book-keeper, admitted in his testimony that it would reach 35 per cent. which, upon a trade of $800,000, secures the princely fortune of $280,000—a tax upon the Treasury of the United States which nothing but the most controlling reasons of military necessity would ever justify.

MARSHAL LAMON.

The committee charge that Marshal Lamon, of this District, under the title of "General Lamon," went to St. Louis and procured the transportation of the Thirty-ninth Illinois regiment from St. Louis to Williamsport to join "General Lamon's Brigade," at a cost of $20,000, to answer no good purpose, and further, that the removal was not authorized by the War Department.

Strength of the English Navy—Her Iron Clad Vessels and Gunboats.

The present aspect of foreign affairs has led the public to inquire as to the relative strength of the various navies of the great Powers, but more especially that of England. For years England has boasted of her walls of oak, and has counted her vessels by hundreds. And for several years past there has not been a day in the history of her naval ship yards that the sound of the carpenter's hammer has not been heard while engaged in adding more strength to her vast naval resources.

Every new improvement worthy of notice has been tested by competent and unbiased officers and only the good material used. Ship after ship has been added to the list until the names of nearly seven hundred vessels of all classes are to be found on the official Navy Register. Old vessels have been remodeled, auxiliary power placed in them, their armaments increased in number and efficiency, until at the present time England can boast of the largest and best navy of the world. The French, however, are not far behind. The Imperial navy of late has been very largely augmented. The French people have also become quite reticent in relation to any branch of their naval service. On the other hand England parades every gun boat, through the medium of the press, to the world.

During the Crimean war it was found that the old style of frigates and sloops of war were inadequate for the service required of them, and consequently another class of vessels, known as gunboats, were recommended, and, before the war closed, about one hundred and fifty of them had been built. This class of vessel was found to be one of the most useful, and their success formed a new era in shipbuilding in the British navy. At the present time England has nearly two hundred of these little vessels, carrying from four to eight guns of a heavy calibre. Not only has the number of vessels been augmented, but naval science has made such rapid strides since 1859 that the frigate of that date is by far inferior to the one of 1861.

Scarcely a month has passed since that date, but England has laid the keel of a war vessel, with a view to test some new principle of naval science. And this seemingly unwonted activity owes its impetus to the action of the French Emperor, who had begun to realize the vast importance of a navy able in every respect to cope with those of other nations, and consequently, in many instances, the keels of two French vessels were laid to one English. England, in her wisdom and fear of being excelled in numerical strength, worked with unrelaxing energy to keep, if possible, far ahead of her competitor.

This energy on the part of the English has more than once been the subject of remark in this country as well as in Europe. It is not long since that official statistics were called for in the British Parliament. It was shown that the British navy was manned by 84,000 sailors, and that the French fleet was manned by 30,000 sailors. The former had 356 captains and 17,000 lieutenants in commission, while the latter had only 257 captains in commission.

The latest mania in foreign naval construction has been for iron clad vessels. La Gloire (French) was the first of the kind launched. No sooner did the news of the construction of this vessel reach "my lords" than they voted $12,500,000 to build five iron clad vessels of 6,000 tons each. This one fact is illustrative of England's desire to outstrip her neighbor. Two of these vessels, the Warrior and the Black Prince, have been launched, and, by builders, are considered infinitely superior to La Gloire. The English built two semi-clad war vessels, some time since, the Defence and Resistance.

The three remaining iron clad vessels for the British navy will be launched ere long. All of them will be armed with the Armstrong one hundred pounder gun, and of course will prove a very formidable enemy. The British Government keeps the largest fleets on foreign stations. On our coast at the present time there are thirty war vessels, not enumerating transports, mounting six hundred and thirty guns. From our latest advices other ships are being fitted out and put in commission, which are destined for North America. Whatever the intentions of Her Majesty's Government may be, she intends to have a large naval force in our waters for the present at least.

The Philadelphia *North American* gives a description of the iron-clad "Warrior," and her associate vessels, which, as we may hereafter know more of them, we quote:—

The Warrior is a vessel of 6,000 tons burden. She has been tried as a sea-going ship, and found to be a complete success; her speed exceeds that of any war vessel in the world, and her size and power are unsurpassed. She is completely equipped. Her armament consists of eight guns on her upper deck, viz: two 100-pounder, four 40-pounder, and two 25-pounder Armstrong guns—and thirty-six guns on her main deck, ten of which are 100-pounders and the remainder 68-pounders, which throw shells filled with molten iron. With her steel armor on she weighs nine thousand tons, draws twenty-six feet of water, and can do sixteen and a half miles an hour. Her engines have nearly six thousand horse power, and she is built in compartments, each of which is both air and water tight. Her sister, the Black Prince, is of precisely the same size and armament, is also fully equipped, and has just made her first trial trip successfully. She steamed round from the Clyde, where she was built, to Spithead, at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, and in a few days is to take her place in the Channel fleet. Then there are two smaller frigates—the Resistance and the Defense. The latter was being fitted for sea at Sheerness, and the former at the Victoria docks. They are 3,700 tons burden each, and have by this time probably joined the Channel fleet. These four ships carry between them one hundred and twenty-six guns of the heaviest Armstrong pattern.

Then comes a class of ships of which but little is known at present, viz: the Valiant and the Hector. These ships are far advanced in construction, and will be ready for sea in May next. Their tonnage is about 400 tons more than the Resistance, and nearly 3,000 less than the Warrior. They are 280 feet long, 56 broad, and 39 deep; they have by no means a handsome appearance, owing to the stem and stern being almost precisely of the same form. The object of this is to give increased facilities of putting in the armor plates. The Valiant will differ from any other of the iron ships, in being completely protected above the water-line by armor plates.

Both the Valiant and the Hector are built in water-tight compartments, with a view to the safety as well as to the greater strength of the ship. There are not less than seventy-eight water-tight compartments. At the stem and stern, for about twelve feet at each end, behind the armor plates, the interior is perfectly honey-combed with iron cellular plates. The majority of these iron cells are not more than three feet deep, and less than two feet wide. Access to them are obtained through manholes in the different compartments. In some parts the cells are smaller, and a man, in passing down to the lower series, has his body in three of these iron compartments at the same time. Such is the admirable manner in which these dark chambers are constructed that they are not only water-tight but air-tight. The Valiant will carry thirty guns on the main decks and two pivots and four 68-pounders on the upper deck. On the fore part of the upper deck there will be a shield of iron, semi-circular in its form, and rising to the height of the hammock berthing for the protection of the men at the guns, while bearing down on the enemy. Her engines will be of 800 horse power, and she will draw about 25 feet water.

Reports from Mount Sterling and Eastern Kentucky Exaggerated.

[Mt. Sterling Cor. (18th,) Louisville Journal.]

The news of the advance of the enemy, from Virginia, on this section of the State, is nothing but one tissue of misrepresentation and exaggeration. We were grossly deceived here as to the number of the enemy. The facts of the case are these: There are only several hundred of them, and no fears need be entertained of their doing much harm in this immediate section. They are in West Liberty, under a cowardly bully named Jack May, and would most gladly compromise to remain there, if we would let them. They are a part of Col. Williams's men, and not regulars of the rebel army. They have produced a perfect terror in the mountains, and the panic-stricken Union men have fled in every direction. They are not to blame for this, as they had no arms, and were assured by their secession neighbors that Gen. Humphrey Marshall was also advancing with his brigade via Whitesburg. Most of the secessionists of this and the neighboring counties firmly believed this, and many had actually prepared to cook and prepare for them in anticipation of their early arrival. Then the Louisville-Nashville-*Courier's* article concerning this movement gave plausibility to all this. But now it is settled, if he is advancing, he is not in immediate reach of this place, and that there is really no foe threatening but the marauders under May. I hope very much this information will reach Gen. Buell before the ordering of any large number of men here has fully gone forth.

But although the number of the enemy is contemptible, it has all the effect of a large force upon the loyal people of Morgan, Wolfe, Magoffin, and the country above. They cannot return to their homes; they must see their families suffer and their property despoiled without the power to strike the foe. Surely this state of things will not be permitted to remain thus long, though the enemy is not worthy the consequence of having a large regular force sent after to disperse them. Some of the people of this section have determined to rout them, or fall in the attempt, whether Gen. Buell sends us any aid or not. To this effect an appeal was issued from the *Whig* office a few days ago, the result of which was that seventy men had enrolled themselves into an independent cavalry company on yesterday, pledged and determined not to abandon the field and lay by their arms until the last armed rebel has been again driven out of this section of the State and a common sense policy adopted insuring us from further incursions from these outlaws.

☞ The Lincoln Barracks, which are near Springfield, are being rapidly erected, and will soon be completed, intended to accommodate from four to five thousand men. When finished they will be a credit to the State.

A Princely New Yorker.

E. A. Stevens, Esq., of Hoboken, the Commodore of the New York Yacht Squadron, has built an iron vessel, of a very peculiar character, fully armed and equipped, which he will present to the United States Government, through Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Stevens not only builds her but arms her, and, in fact, turns her over to Mr. Chase ready for active service, without its costing the Government one dollar. This gentleman went to Washington to represent the Yacht Club, and tender to the Government the selection of any one of their fine vessels. At this interview with Mr. Chase, Mr. Stevens asked if the Department would accept from himself a steam gun boat, and since that time has been diligently at work upon her construction, and as soon as fully completed Mr. Stevens will turn her over, free of cost, to the United States. She is thus described:

The vessel is now at Bordentown, New Jersey, receiving her finishing touches. The hull is built of iron, in the usual manner, being firm, and bolted to iron beams and knees. Her length is one hundred and one feet, twenty feet beam, depth of hold seven feet six inches. When light she will draw about four feet of water, but when in action her draught will be between seven and eight feet. Her bulwarks are of white cedar, because, being brittle, they will not splinter, like pine and oak. They are two feet thick outside of the hull and one foot thick inside, extending above the deck three feet ten inches, and three feet nine inches below. The lower part of the bulwarks are rounded off, and give great buoyancy and stability to the motion of the vessel. The outside of the bulwarks is plated with wrought iron, securely bolted through the woodwork. She has two engines, each working independently of the other. Each of them gives power to a screw propeller, so that by reversing one engine and moving the other ahead the vessel is turned around within her own length; and so rapidly is this evolution performed that it only requires one minute and a half to turn the vessel one hundred and eighty degrees. The utility of this arrangement for a war vessel is apparent to the most casual reader.

The hold of the vessel is divided into four apartments. The forward one is for water; the second, officers' and men's quarters; the third, engine and boiler room, and the fourth, or after one, is also a water tank. The forward and aftermost bulkheads are water tight. In the bottom of the vessel, in each of the water apartments, is a hole, sixteen inches in diameter, on which is fitted a valve, which is worked from the deck. A force pump is in each apartment also to pump out the water.

When the vessel is ready to approach a battery with the view of attacking it, the valves are opened in each of the water apartments, and a large stream rushes in; and to assist the vessel in settling faster the pumps are set to work, and two streams are thrown in upon the deck, which runs down a hatch into the apartments. When the vessel is settled to the proper depth there is seventeen inches of water over the deck. It is now that the heavy wooden bulwarks come to the rescue and steady the submerged vessel.

The vessel is armed with one rifled one hundred pounder gun of the Parrott patent. This gun is placed in the centre of the vessel, upon a dais, around which rises a high combing to prevent the water from reaching it. When this novel craft is in position, by settling her in the water, nothing is visible to the enemy but the outline of the hull, marked by the bulwarks submerged and the gun amidship. To a person in the slightest degree acquainted with gunnery it will be readily seen how difficult it will be to hit this craft. With such a vessel as this it would be an easy matter to come upon an enemy during the darkness of night and sink his vessel, and also to surprise an encampment or seriously injure a fort or battery. Those of our naval officers who have seen the vessel are very much in favor of the plan.

For the Holidays.

CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
We take a pleasure in noticing the beautiful display of fine PICTURES AND MIRRORS In the New Store opened by MESSRS. FOSTER, JENKINSON & CO., No. 124 South Clark Street, Under Fassett & Cook's. Also, 43 Lasalle street, next to the Old Democrat Office. They have a large assortment of Richly Gilt, Ebony, Rosewood and Black Walnut Photograph Frames, just suitable for Christmas or New Year Gifts, at low prices. Parties wanting anything in their line would do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Visitors welcome at all times. FOSTER, JENKINSON & CO.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS! CLEARING SALE! GREAT BARGAINS IN ELEGANT FANS, COMBS, HAIR NETS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, Corsets, Skirts, Embroideries, AND KNIT WOOLEN GOODS, OF ALL KINDS, ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT 78 Lake Street. Ladies are invited to call and inspect our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET.

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ASH HOOPS—500 M. best quality FLOUR BARREL HOOPS, For sale low by THOMAS HALE, No. 2 North Wells street.

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HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S ...... HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC. A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, NERVOUS ... UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM, DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FEVER, AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. PREPARED ACCORDING TO PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY PRESCRIBED AND USED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. ... LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or Six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel or express office or store. Describe Symptoms in all Communications. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent ... HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS PREPARED IN VACUO, BY H. T. HELMBOLD, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa. SOLD BY LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago, Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, ...

FEMALE DISEASES, &c. ... Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge. ...

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OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE. NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET. MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends ... P. O. Box 3983.

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Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line

At the lowest N. York Prices.

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DITHRIDGE'S XX FLINT GLASS OVAL CARBON OIL LAMP CHIMNEYS.

The best that have ever yet been offered to the public. They are the best for the following reasons:

1.—Because, being of an oval shape, the glass is every where equally distant from the flame, so that the draft is stronger and more regular.

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Manufacturers and consumers of Carbon Oil, who have felt the magnitude of the obstacle which has existed in the great expense of chimneys, in the way of the universal use of Carbon Oil, have found a remedy in the Oval XX Flint Glass Chimneys, which has materially lessened the cost of Carbon Oil Light to those who use them, and increased the consumption of oil consequent upon the lessened expense for chimneys.

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se7-g083-6m de13-h78

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Also, NAPTHA OR BENZOLE.

To Jobbers in Oil we would say, we are prepared to fill orders promptly, at the very lowest market price. Our Oil we warrant equal to Kerosene, and put up in best of packages. no4-h387-6m

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LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

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Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 6146.

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IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED.—As Thomas B. Wood & Co. are receiving a large invoice of French Glass, imported by them before the extra duties. Also, a new supply of Lamps, Zinc, Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Carbon, Neatsfoot and Lard Oils, and all other articles in their line of trade, at their usual low prices, at 175 Randolph street, Chicago. ja27-61-ly

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Agents, male or female, can make $5 per day selling Lloyd's Great Steel Plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States, five feet square. This is the only Map which shows every ... Lloyd's $100,000 Steel Plate ... graphical Map of Virginia, ... price 25 cents. ... Lloyd's official Steel Plate Map of Missouri ... worth $3—price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America—3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold—price 25 cents. ... Maps can have their money returned if not satisfied ... in stamps to pay postage. ... J. T. LLOYD, 164 Dearborn street, Chicago, Manufacturers Agent. P. O. Box 2862.

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NEW GOODS, ELEGANT GIFTS, RICH VASES, PARIAN IMAGES, TOILET BOTTLES,

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Notice to Packers.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, Slaughterers and Packers of

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Packing House, Archer Road, Bridgeport.

We are now prepared to execute with promptness and dispatch orders for the purchase, slaughtering packing and curing of Cattle and Hogs, upon as favorable terms as any house in the trade.

Office, 77 KINZIE STREET. de13-h789-1m

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS.—We have rebuilt our Melting House, destroyed by fire, and having adopted every modern improvement, we are prepared to render lard, hog-heads, ribs, etc., with promptness and dispatch. We have adopted "Wilson's Patent," which enables us to render lard, or tallow, in one half the time required by the old process, and without injuring the stock by over-cooking. We guarantee the product of our rendered stock to be superior to any rendered in Chicago. Terms reasonable.

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WOOLEN YARN ZEPHYR WORSTED,

BALMORAL HOSE AND LEGGINS,

HOODS, MITTENS, SLEEVES,

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Commenced Slippers and Raised Work Cushions.

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We are receiving daily additions to our stock of Knit Worsted Woolen Goods. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of these goods.

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de6-h390-2m

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WERBER'S, Fruit Dealers, 105 Randolph street.

Extra large selected Oysters at 45 Cents.

Our Oysters are received daily from Baltimore, and warranted at all times. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2436. de4-h529-3m

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WANTED FOR THE REGULAR Army, Eighteenth Infantry Rifles,

ABLE-BODIED MEN,

For three years. Good pay, Board, Clothing and Medical attendance provided. Pay from

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Promotions to be made from the RANKS. Nineteen Companies of this Rifle Regiment are now full and in the field. Apply to Head Quarters, No. 63 South Clark street, under Brevoort's Hat Store, under Sherman House. JOHN A. THOMPSON, Captain U. S. A., de11-h614-1m Recruiting Officer.

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Capt. J. A. WARE is authorized by Col. RANKIN to raise a company for this crack corps, which is raised under the auspices of the Federal Government. This is the first introduction into the American service of the

FORMIDABLE WEAPON, THE LANCE,

Which played so important a part in some of the most fiercely fought battles of the great Napoleon. The project is a favorite one with GENERAL McCLELLAN, and the corps will be

Splendidly Uniformed, Mounted and Equipped.

Every man will have pistols, a sabre and a lance twelve feet long.

The Governor has granted special permission to Capt. Ware to recruit in this State.

Headquarters, 114 Dearborn Street.

de4-h539-1m

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ASSIGNEES SALE.—Whereas Francis A. Hoffman, Otto Geljnke and Alexander Miller, of Chicago, Cook county, State of Illinois, ... of August last past, made a general assignment of their property to me for the benefit of their creditors. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that I shall on the ... day of ... 1862, at ... o'clock A. M. of that day, at the north door of the County Court House, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title and interest of the said ... in and to the ... original town of Chicago, ...

CHAS. H. J. MILLER, Assignee.

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WARRANTED to be a sure cure for

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One Hundred Thousand persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that nearly two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced in

CATARRH IN THE NOSE.

The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes, and finally, the lungs.

It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are but few of the many symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in different cases.

By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to assure all who are disposed to test it, that I will return the money in every case of Catarrh, if after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received, the amount paid will be returned.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions.

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Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,

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CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE

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Particular attention paid to Country Orders. ja16-a50-ly

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Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium and Very Elegant

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Which will be sold at from 30 to 50 per cent. LESS than the ordinary prices in this market.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock. oc25-g988-3m

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Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons, as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW RATES. The stock is entirely new, and comprising one of the largest, best and most fashionable assortment of Furniture in the West.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,

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Please call and examine this stock before you purchase. ap25-61-ly

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OLD

LONDON DOCK GIN.

THIS

DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

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For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Hart, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co.

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GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

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EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES

ARISING FROM

HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, NERVOUSNESS,

UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH,

AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

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NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO

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PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or Six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office or store.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

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Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

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FEMALE DISEASES, &c.,

Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Private Diseases, Nervous Debility, Sterility, Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be successfully cured without poisonous drugs, injurious instruments, or the mutilation of the system. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

All communications strictly confidential. Office in Hoard Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters will be answered promptly, with advice. Letters must be inclosed in a stamp, will ... for two stamps I will send a pamphlet ...

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NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.

Mrs. BATES desires to remind her friends and the public, that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply them with competent help in all its branches. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 2886.

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FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, Telegraph Office.

se13-g609-6m

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Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.

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no14-ly N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

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Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general

BANKING BUSINESS,

Buying and selling

Eastern and Sterling Exchange,

Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.

de12-h795-ly E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

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And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of

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Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted. de13-h781-3m

MARC & HERTEL, BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Corner of Lasalle and Randolph sts., Chicago.

NICHOLAS MARC. [de11-h763-3m] FREDERICK HERTEL.

TRADERS BANK,

NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS.,

Nominal Capital, . . $50,000.

Paid up Capital, . . $25,000.

Will deal in Sight Exchange, Gold, Treasury Notes and Bank Notes.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

N. P. CLAPP, President. no15-h385-3m

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J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 Broad Street, (one door from Wall,) New York, Oct. 5th, 1861.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the new 7 30-100 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.

I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

oc21-g919-6m J. T. VAN VLECK.

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Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

A general Banking business transacted.

Exchange on the East bought and sold. [se24-g701-6m

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IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.

Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President.

N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. je10-61-ly

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BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.

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Drafts on New York and Foreign Bills,

Negotiable in Great Britain, Ireland and Continental Europe, sold and purchased.

no26-h504-1m CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., 13 Lasalle street.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the City of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier. jy26-g121-ly

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

32 Inches to 40 Inches Wide.

We are prepared to receive orders from the trade. ja1-d793-ly

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

No. 23 Market-St., Chicago.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.

ap5-d771-ly SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago.

B. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers', Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-ly

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eighths, printed to order of any desired pattern.

HAM SACKS—Every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

ap1'60-ly HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Coal and Wood.

BLANCHARD & BORLAND,

Dealers in

Briar Hill, Chippewa, Erie & Blossburgh Coal,

Corner Market and Washington streets.

Coal for family use in every instance screened before delivery. de14-h829-1m

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city, by C. W. GRAY,

no6-h148-3m Cor. Market and Washington sts.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE,

SCREENED AND DELIVERED,

In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY,

no6-h148-3m Cor. Market and Washington Streets

Glue Factory.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.

GLUE!

NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

60 South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block.

Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of Wahl Bros., begs leave to invite the Trade and consumers of Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, Sand Paper, Boneblack and Bone Manure, to his store, 60 South Wells street, where he offers the above articles, at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times.

A liberal discount made to Dealers. Cash paid for Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, etc., etc.

JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, (Successor to Wahl Bros.)

oc24-g929-3m No. 60 South Wells st., Lloyd's Block.

Military Goods.

SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES.—

C. ROBY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Line Officers, Staff, Medical, Paymasters and General Officers U. S. Regulation Swords, Belts and Sashes. BLODGET, BROWN & CO., sole Agents, 30 Beekman street, New York.

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS!—A few

OFFICERS' SABRES, SASHES, SHOULDER STRAPS AND CAP ORNAMENTS,

Extra good and cheap, just received. Belts and Sashes manufactured at BOWEN'S Glove Store, No. 32 Clark street, over U. S. Express Office.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1861.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Anderson Charles mrs, Andrews Henry mrs, Adams Carry miss, Andrews Martha miss, Abells Addy miss, Angell Libbie miss, Arnold Ellen, Allen Kate miss, Alden Charlott miss, Allen Hattie miss, Augustin Mary miss, Athearn Emma miss, Atter Maria miss

B

Baldwin H A mrs, Baldwin Jane mrs, Baker Hannah, Baily Hannah mrs, Baker L mrs, Ball Mary mrs, Ball Susan mrs, Bascom A D mrs, Barton A E mrs, Bartes Mary miss, Barker Jenie miss, Benjamin Geo J mrs, Beecher Sarah A miss, Benson Sophia miss, Bedell Benj mrs, Bently Fannie L miss, Bigger Jane A miss, Bissell MinrvlaJane miss, Bishop Wm mrs, Bigelow Ruth H mrs, Bird Matilda mrs, Boster Henry J mrs, Boyce Sarah mrs, Boyde Jeny miss, Bowich Phebia mrs, Boyce Nancy mrs, Bolan Lizzie A miss, Bowes Margaret mrs, Bruner Katy D miss, Broadway Nellie miss, Brennan Bridget miss, Brewer Lorinda miss, Brady Celia miss, Bruhn mrs, Brayman E E mrs, Brink W P mrs, Braid Hannah miss, Boyd Margaret, Bradly Mary, Bradshaw Maria L, Brown E O miss, Brown Gusta mrs, Brown Rebecca mrs, Buckner Emaline mrs, Burch Anna miss, Burley Sarah A mrs, Buckley Lucy mrs, Buckley Georgeanna mrs, Burnes Elizabeth J, Burnes Sarah

C

Cantine P K mrs, Campel C miss, Catlin Sarah E miss, Caulfield Mary mrs, Cassidy Bridget miss, Carey mrs, Cave M miss, Carpenter dr E R E mrs, Chamberlain Harriet mrs, Chase Charlotte mrs, Chapron Zoa mrs, Chalmers A S M mrs, Chase Mary miss, Clancy Delia miss, Clark Mary E mrs, Clark Bridget miss, Claybrook Sallie miss, Clark Francis mrs, Coleman Nellie mrs, Cotton Mary miss, Collins Linsay mrs, Coffee Hannah miss, Coles George mrs, Connors Ellen miss, Cook Martha miss, Conley Margaret mrs, Connelly Mary mrs, Costolo Margaret, Cooper Hester A mrs, Courtney Mary J mrs, Connelly Debora miss, Coval Catharine mrs, Cox Mary, Cook E M mrs, Conners Ellen Miss, Curtis Mary mrs, Crane Francis miss, Culnane Mary miss, Cuberly Mary mrs

D

Davis Mary D miss, Danber Mary mrs, Davis Juliet miss, Daughaday Martha miss, Dassler Gustav mrs, Darnley M mrs, Davis Louisa G mrs, Dexheimer Margaret miss, Dewolf M A mrs, Dellcamp Elizabeth miss, Decouders Asenith mrs, Dillon Anna miss, Doherty Mary miss, Doty Sarah E, Druery Mary miss, Doggett Kate W mrs, Dobbins A mrs, Douglas Peter A mrs, Dove Mary Jane mrs, Duboyse Catharine, Ducat Augusta mrs, Dunbar Rebecca miss, Dunn Johanna, Dunbar James mrs, Ducher John R mrs

E

Eastis Mary mrs, Eakin Caroline, Edrich Martha miss, Edgerton L S miss, Egan Jane miss, Egan Cathrin m, Edwards Jane m, Eidem Anna miss, Everett Hannah E mrs, Emmerson Waly B mrs, Essington Esther miss, Eaol Catharine mrs, Ernst Irene mrs

F

Fenton Ann mrs, Faunteroy Isabella mrs, Ferris Margaret mrs, Farsel M C miss, Fahy Margaret, Feran Lizzie miss, Fitzgerald Mary, Fitzgerald Libby miss, Fitzpatrick Mary E, Fitzpatrick Bridget, Fitzpatrick Margaret mrs, Fleming Elizabeth mrs, Flynn Margaret miss, Fagg Mary C mrs, Fowler Alice mrs, Forrest Hellen miss, Forrest Sarah P mrs, Fox Alice mrs, Foster Mary E Morse mrs, Fowler Margaret miss, Friend Annie miss, Franks E A mrs, Fraser Lizzie miss

G

Garvin John mrs, Carnett Hannah mrs, Gere Amelia R miss, Gallop Catharine miss, Gardener Ann mrs, George Caroline A miss, Gary Albert mrs, Gelly Nathaniel mrs, Garnett Lizzie miss, Genson Ann mrs, Gillmer Sarah M mrs, Gibbs B F mrs, Gibbs Eliza H mrs, Gibbs Caroline miss, Gloyd Lucinda mrs, Godfrey Julia M miss, Goodwin Grace miss, Goodrich G O mrs, Goodrich Henry mrs, Goodell Carrie, Gould Elsie H miss, Going Carrie miss, Goodnow Jane mrs, Gooby Libby mrs, Gretzeler Lylian miss, Gray Hattie miss, Gray Hetty mrs, Granger Ellen mrs, Gray Mattie mrs, Graham Susan mrs, Grealy Mary miss, Green Eliza mrs, Guthrie Mary A mrs, Grieve Nannie miss, Guerin Maria miss, Gunnell Julia mrs, Gutchier Louisa

H

Hammond Elizabeth mrs, Harty Sarah miss, Hanly Jane miss, Hancox Abbie A mrs, Harris Lucy H miss, Hart Carrie E miss, Harmsley Hattie miss, Harris Mary A mrs, Haslett Elizabeth T miss, Hathaway Henry mrs, Haviland A A mrs, Hayes Josie miss, Herrick Ellen mrs, Herrick Elenor mrs, Hickey Bridget miss, Hitchcock Louisa mrs, Higgins Ebenezer mrs, Hines Ellen mrs, Hogan Margaret, Houghteling Catherine, Holmes S W mrs, Hocks Bridget miss, Hotchkiss H B mrs, Hurley Julia miss, Humphry James E mrs, Hunt Nancy mrs, Humphry Annie mrs, Hyns mrs

I

Ingalls Emeline L miss, Irwin N B mrs

J

Jackson Mary Jane mrs, Jenkins J W mrs, Jefferys Ellen miss, James mrs, Jones Eliza miss, Jones Susan, Jones Sarah mrs, Johnson Martha mrs, Johnson Elizabeth miss, Johnson Matilda miss, Jurd Clara miss, Jolly David mrs, Jordan miss

K

Kay Jane mrs, Kearn Louisa D mrs, Kenrick mrs, Kean Ellen, Kennedy H E mrs, Kenyon Eleanor mrs, Kenny Margaret miss, Keefe Annie mrs, Kellym John mrs, Knights J A mrs, King Francis J mrs, King mrs, Kirk Elizabeth, Kimball Sarah mrs

L

Lawrence Clara L miss, Lard Minnie miss, Langlan S E mrs, Lappin Mary miss, Lapham Jenny mrs, Linn Mary A, Leyden Rosey miss, Littlefield Harriet mrs, Lipscombe Susan mrs, Lewis William mrs, Levington Mary miss, Lowe mrs, Lowe Amanda E miss, Lowe Mary miss, Loveless F M miss, Long M J miss, Long Harriet E mrs

M

Maginn Ann M mrs, Madden Hanorah, Martin Margaret, Mead O W miss, Melmer Maggie miss, Morton A J miss, Meacham F D mrs, Millson C A miss, Miller Jennie E mrs, Miller Nelly miss, Miller Laura, Miller Eliza mrs, Miller Maria mrs, Mulloy Ann mrs, Moulton Seba miss, Morse Adelia M mrs, Morrison Francis W miss, Moulton Eva A miss, Moore Mary Jane mrs, Morse Lizzie mrs, Moore Amanda E miss, Myers Ellen miss, Murphy Johanna miss, Mulligan Margaret miss, McCheney Waters W mrs, McCoy Mary miss, McCarthy Catherine miss, McCrisk Catherine miss, McCaughan Sophia mrs, McCaughan Rosa, McDonald Donnal mrs, McDonnell C F miss, McKewen Anna Eliza, McGinn Anna miss, McGuan Ann miss, McRoy Catherine D miss, McLear Jennie miss, McLean J mrs, McGough Maggie miss, McSweeny Mary mrs

N

Neltner Mary miss, Newell Susie miss, Nolton R H mrs, Noyes J C mrs, Nolan Ann mrs

O

Obryne Catharine, Obryne Margaret miss, Ostom Maria mrs, Olson Mary A miss, Oakley Katurah mrs, Oconner M A miss, Orme Mildred St miss, Olson Julia Ann, Otis Sylvena E miss, Osborne Henry B mrs

P

Parre Caroline mrs, Palmer Warren W mrs, Paul W C mrs, Pierce Harriet S miss, Petry Ellen C mrs, Peacord Eliza mrs, Pickering Orpha mrs, Perry J W mrs, Phillips Mary mrs, Pheazer Isabell mrs, Powell Jane mrs, Porter H G miss, Powers Maggie miss, Paulson Minnie miss, Porter Edward E mrs, Porter Sarah C miss, Pratt mrs

Q

Quaid Mary miss, Quinn Alice miss, Quigby Maria mrs

R

Ramsdell Emely mrs, Raymond Adella, Ready Ellen miss, Rexford M J mrs, Reinhard Ann Mary mrs, Read Eliza mrs, Relly Ann D O mrs, Relly Laura F miss, Reilly Eliza mrs, Relly Kat O miss, Rich Mary mrs, Richardson H A miss, Richmond Emily miss, Richards Mary G mrs, Ross Maria miss, Russell Clara mrs, Ryan Emma mrs, Russell Matty C miss, Root Fannie A miss, Ross Lizzie mrs, Ryan Bridget miss, Rourk Mary miss, Robinson M mrs, Rowley C M mrs, Ryan Mary miss

S

Sanger Hattie miss, Sanford Gracie miss, Sackett Eliza mrs, Swan Clemie mrs, Seaman Anna mrs, Seymour Clon miss, Sears Louisa M miss, Scarborough Deborah miss, Shannessy Catharine mrs, Shuler H H mrs, Shuart Jane miss, Smith Ann mrs, Smith Libbie R miss, Smith Sala J mrs, Smith Maria Ann miss, Smith Louisa D mrs, Snyder Kate mrs, Shiney M miss, Snelly mrs, Slawson E L mrs, Sloan Elizabeth mrs, Sims Sarah A miss, Singer Anna mrs, Simmons Hellen V miss, Slately A N miss, Spadda Sally mrs, Spaight H C mrs, Stewart Eliza miss, Stewart Ann E mrs, Stack Hanora mrs, Stanley Nellie miss, Stephenson Byers mrs, Stambo Ella miss, Stewart Eliza mrs, Stanley Fannie miss, Stocking Lucy mrs, Storrs Caroline mrs, Storrs Emory mrs, Stookey Caroline M mrs, Stoddard Jane mrs, Stow Evaline miss, Swineford A P mrs, Sykes Sarah C mrs

T

Taylor Mary A miss, Thompson Sarah A mrs, Thomas A B miss, Thompson Susan B miss, Thayer mrs, Toney John mrs, Turnbull Sarah L miss, Tuell Harriet mrs, Twomy Ellen, Turner John mrs, Treadgar Batty mrs

U

Upham Lizzie mrs

V

Vanzandt Elizabeth mrs, Vaughan Cornelia mrs, Vauble Elizabeth mrs

W

Wadams Emma miss, Warring Adah mrs, Waterhous Ada B mrs, Watson Margaret mrs, Watkins Martha mrs, Watson mrs, Walsh J mrs, Wellington Ida B mrs, Weed Cornelia miss, Whelon Mary mrs, Whitcher Almira mrs, Whitney Hattie miss, Whipple James mrs, White David G mrs, White S M mrs, White S S mrs, White Lizzie Ellen miss, Wheeler Lizzie mrs, Wilson Eliza miss, Wilson Mary A mrs, Wilson Sarah mrs, Williamson Eliza miss, Williams Mary Ann mrs, Williams Addy miss, Wilder E mrs, Wilkinson Sarah mrs, Witbeck Ada M mrs, Wiltse S S mrs, Willard Jacob mrs, Winslow Caroline miss, Woodword Geo G mrs, Wright Kate miss, Wright Melissa A mrs, Wright Geo mrs, Wygant Julia miss, Woodward Ella mrs, Woodruff Ellen F mrs, Woodward Lizzie miss

Y

Young Phebe miss, Young Sarah E miss

Initials.

M B B miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Arank Andrew S, Avery Norman S, Adams Amos E, Anderson Andrew, Astell Alfred A, Axman Philip, Adams Clark rev, Allen Chas E, Adlum R N capt, Anderson Edward rev, Anderson Edward rev, Allen Stephen H, Andrews Geo, Adams Geo, Allen H, Adams Thos, Aiken Hector W, Allen V R, Arnold H L, Andrews Hiram, Arnold James W, Allen John, Aprene John, Anderson Johnil, Adams Wm capt, Allen Wm P, Adamson W A, Arling mr, Andrus & Nicholas

B

Barker & Seeley, Barnes & Sons 2, Blatherwick & co, Banyon Augusta, Balch O J, Banyon A, Billings A M, Benedict B, Bell N Horatio, Baldwin A D, Banyon Augt, Banks Austin, Blanchard A J, Bennett A M, Barnes Chas, Bartholomew D, Begardis Henry, Ball Harrison, Bolding H B, Blodgett Henry, Baggerman H C, Banks H H, Belcher H, Bashawdy J, Ballard J S, Beardsley J G, Barton Jacob, Baltimore J H, Barnard J S, Black John Pdr, Bancroft John, Barrett J L, Brown C W, Buckingham P, Brownrick Chris, Bulger E, Brainard E L, Bouton & co A, Brainard Ezra, Banker R, Boss Fredk, Briggs Samuel, Brown Saml A, Barley Luther, Bradley & co, Byers Fred W, Bynum Thos, Brown G L capt, Beech dr, Blakeslee David, Barnard D B, Berney Eliza, Barbier Richner, Blackburn Robt, Blakesley F, Blackmore F, Blackie Fredk, Banga Geo H, Bears Thos, BarrowTimothy, Bainson Thos J, Barnett G, Barrey G or Wm, Barrey G, Barber Geo P, Baker Henry M, Bishoprick R, BaldwinHenryA, Barnes Henry E, Bennett H T, Bigelow John A, Bates Joseph, Bird Joseph, Black Wm, Blaine Wm A, Ball Wm dr 2, Borpel Winslow, Billings L, Beckwith Living, Man, Baldwin major, BrownAndrewA, Bornitt A, Brick Andrew J, Brainard Nowel, Ballard A, Burrell Oscar, Butcher A, Brown Chris, Boyer Chas E, Brennan Patk 3, Brice Chas, Bass Geo, Buckley Thos L, Buckley Harry, Buck Henry A, Brunson J L & co, Brock James 2, Brown J S, Buckles J S capt, Borden James, Bowman J B, Brunson James, Brown John A, Burns John, Beackley John, Bolton John, Brooks W H, Beana Wm, Brewer Wm, Bundy Mortimer, Bonefield M J, Boyden mr

C

Christian mr, Campell M, Clarke Wm, Chase Willard, Childs W A, Chamberlin W R, Cadman W S, Cushman Wesley, Chapman John, Caspara Joseph, Carrigan mr, Carn John, Closson Jonathan, Cherry John, Clarke John dr, Clarke John, Clarke J A dr, Carruth Jas B, Cleveland Jacob, Cadier J, Campell Jas or John, Chapin C T & H H, Canavan Thos, Cass G W, Castello Geo, Clancy T D, Church S C rev, Chase Samuel 2, Clarke J P C, Car D M dr, ChapmanClark H, Carbery Patrick, Cheney Cyrus T, Chadbourn capt, Carpenter A A, ChristopherNich, Carley Alphonso, Chapin N F, Carey Alonzo, Chapin O D, Chamberlain & Seymour, Chaffe & Hall, Crandall Lyman, S 3, Collamer M, Craddock M B G, Cappernall M F, Crowder Wash, Collins Wm, Clary P M, Coe W B, Creed Wm, Cuthbert W L dr, Curran W P, Cogill W H, Cooney John, Colley John, Corbey Joseph, Crocker Josiah D, Colby John L, Capman John, Crocker Jerome, Conely Jas, Cole J W, Craig Jas, Connolly J O, Crane Isaac B, Crocker J Capt, Cochrane J N, Crawford Squire, Comstalk S, Coe Francis A, Colling Fred, Cutler F P, Cook R H, Curtis R T, Cook R H, Cook B P, Craig C W, Coyle Pat, Crandall C R, Cook C J, CooneyCornelius, Copeland Chas C, Cummins Chris, Coston Pierce C, Cook C J, Cox & Donohue, Cobb Algernon S, Cobb Nathan 2, ConklinOliverM, Cross Anson, Collins Arthur, Chipman E

D

Dixon W H lieut, Doherty Michael, Dunn Matt, Duggan Matthew, Duffell mr, Davis Melvin, Dorsetts Wm, Dickinson W M R, Durno Wm, Dickenson Wm P, Dole Wm, Dougherty John, Drew Josiah G, Dehen John, Diets John, Daley Michael, Dwhyer Joseph F, Duffin Jack, Doggett John F, Doubins John, Dascom J W, Dunavan Isaac, Dunavan J F, Donovan Jerry, Dauphin James B, Dunn James H, Dickinson H P, Dunalhoe Halick, Donally Hugh, Derwent Thos, Dewey S P, Dukel Geo, Deirs Geo, Day T G, Dixon Squire, Daw Samuel H, DuBois Stafrd A, Dean Fred G, Densmore Jas or Joe, Dikes Edwd, Dennisson E B, Davis Edwd R, Damp Simon P, Dada E P, Dean E J, Drake Pitt, Deverase D J, Dinsmore C 3, Darling C W, Downes P F, Dorchester C J, Dexter Chas P, Dupee C P, Dehority A, Doolittle Albert, Deforest & co, Dingman Amos, Dickerson Adin, Deans A L

E

Eagan Michael 2, Earnest W A, Ewing W T, Eddy W H, Ellis John, Elkins Henry, Eddy Geo B, England Thos, Eastman T, Everette F, Ewing H N, Everett Edwd, Edwards E W dr, Earl D W, Estees C C, Edsall Barton, Elliott Antoni, Elrand D

F

Flinn Maurice, Fitzgerald M, Fagan Luke, Flynn Morris, Felt L S & co, Freek mr, Fazakerley Wm, Fay Wm G, Fout John, Fisher John J, Fay John, Fensley John, Finnell John, Foster J B, Freeman J, Fitzgerald Jas 2, Fairchild J W, Ferrill J H, Fullager H, Fenton Harlow, Fuller Henry H, Furnace Henry, Fry Henry, Fry H C, French Geo M, Foster Geo 2, French Geo M, Flavell Geo M, Follansbe F H, Fox Staats, Flagg S D, Faberit Samuel, Flynn Frank, Forsyth Robt D, Fowler R capt 2, Fidd David J, Feery Denis, Frost O major, Fitsimons Pat'k, French C C, Fisher Chas J, Fleming capt, Fredericks P E, Favourite C M, Fitch Pomery, Flanders C C, Foy Peter, Falkenburg P, Farnham C C, Fogg & co, Fabiens & co, Field Albert, Fullerton Alex, Frost Albert 3, Fox N G, Fuller O E & co, Farrel & bro, Ferry A H, Fisher J M & co

G

Greer M V B, Grether mr, Gilmore Wm K, Garlock W C, Goodwin Wm A, Glasgow Wm, Green John & co, Gahagan John, Grom John A, Gannan John, Grogan James, Graver J A, Gardner J J, Gary James A, Goodrich H E & co, Galpin Homer B, Grimshaw Thos, Gladwin Geo C, Green Tim F, Goolman G W, Grund F J, Grew F A, Golden Francis, Goodridge E, Gardner Robt, Gergins D L, Griffiths David, Gallagher Pat'k, Greenman C, Graves Caleb S, Garbeck Chas A, Grover Charley, Goodwin P S, Gwynne, Day & co, Guthrie & co, Griffin Arthur C, Gilles Alex, Gould A H, Gnenell Allen

H

Harper & co, Haven Nath'l A, Hendry A B, Haneman A C B, Hammet Alfred, Hart Nathaniel, Harris & Bro, Harvey Chas T, Haley Chas C, Hardow Chas, Hall Chas J, Haman V B, HathermanDenis, Harris David, Hatch R R, Harrison R & co, Hazard E W, Henry Robert, Heand E W, Hatcher Edward, Heckels Robert, Haily Frank, Hennessy Thos F, Hand Giles F, Harris Thos, Handy Henry 2, Haselton Henry 2, Hazzard Henry, Hamilton Jas, Hammer J A, Hazeltine J F, Heacock J, Hamlin J H & co, Heacock J, Hazleton Jas T, Hawley J B capt, Hartman Ike, Henry Ira B 3, Hamlin John, Hempsted John, Henry John, Hackney John J, Hee John C capt, Hanley John J, Henry John J, Haycock Wm H, Heath Warren, Hastings L R, Hayes W V B 2, Harris Wm R, Hilliard Almon S, Humberstone A, Hevier Benj F, Hoyt Greene & co, Howard Chas O, Hogan P T, Hitchcock Chas T, Hunt Chas H, Hull C H, Hunter David W, Hitt Reynolds, Hoxsey Edwd, Howard M R or Coroden, Hueston B F, Hoyt Sherman H, Hunter T T M, Hutchinson Tho M, Hughes G B, Hoyle Thos, Hull Tracy D, Hickman Geo H, Haggett Thos, Humphrey Hurlbut S, Hobley Henry, Hyslop James, Holderness J, Hunter J W, Higbee James, Hogan Joseph, Hunter John, Hollis John C, Hobbs John Rice, Hopper Wm H, Hill Warren, Honohan Wm, Higgins Willie, Hooton M M dr, Husted Lewis 2, Hughes Michael, Hynes Michael, Hulce L A, Hirsh Myers

I

Iverson & Phinney

J

Jasperson & Henderson, Jarboe L B 2, James H W, Jenks F, James Henry, Jennings Wm R, Jaques Wm, Jackson Saml E, Jackson Samuel, Jones O D, Jones David, Jones S, Johnson W J J, Johnson Wm, Johnson E N Y, Johnson Chas, Johnson C R, Justin J B, Jullis Chas E, Jordan Peter

K

Kinkaid A H, Kellogg A W, Kenney Patrick, Keohane Philip, Kerfoot Richd A, Kimbal Richd H, Kilmore Emery E, Keef Eugene, Kercheval N M V, Kearnes S M 2, King Samuel, Kenny Ferd S, Koons Geo, Kinkead Thos, King Horatio, Kendall Hartwell, Kress H H, Kintz Jacob, Kirby James, Kerry James, Kirk John P, Kelly John, Kettlestring Jos, Kemp Wilber, Kemp Wilber F, Kelly Wm O

L

Light Austin col 3, Lock & Thornquest, Levan elder Chas, Leonard Dennis, Loper Edward J, Lawton Edwin R, Laney Robt, Ladd Fredes, Lawrence Saml, Lyon G R, Loomis G, Ladue Thomas, Lacey Hamilton, Lockwood A, Littlefield J H, Lee Jas W, Lyon J A, Lombard Isaac G, Langdon J, Littlefield J H, Labarthe Julius, Linn John P, Lawson John C, Langdon John C, Lanor Joseph, Larrabee W M 2, Lang Wm 2, Lewis Wm F, Levy M, Lewis Martin, Linton mr, Linehan Michael

M

Merrick & Vaughan, Mathews & Kerrick, Meirs & Bates, Mallory & Platt, Martin Chas, Madigan Pat, Mathews Peter, Martin Chas, Merritt David, Marsh Emerson, Maine Simon, Merriam G L, March Geo S, Margato Geo, Martine Henry, Metz Geo, Manard H C, Mason H & A B, Marble John, Medenbury J W, Menton John, Merrill Joseph P, Maule Levi, Marsh M N, Miller Andrew, Merton A H, Mack A W hon, MicholsBritt & co, Minier C rev, Mitchell A, Morse Chas, Moroney Patrick, Mooney Peter 2, Morse Charlie, Mehan Harry, Mohan P, Morgan P R, Millard D J, Miller Philip J, Mitchell D capt 2, Morgan R D, Miller E B, Morton Robt, Moore S M, Morey Geo, Miller Henry C, Manly Wm, Morrison Hugh capt, Michael Henry, Midwell Henry C, Monteith Jas, Murphy Jas, Murray J W, Moreplane Jacob, Mitchell John B, Murray John, Morris Jno, More John, Murphey J B, Moody Joseph, Maroney W A, Michael W D, Murray Wm, Moore Wm, Musson Wm W, Minton Michal, Miller L B, Moore L M, Maclure Geo, McLean Martin & co, McMullen Alex & co, McKain Bernard, McLacklin A, McCatchen A, McDougall A & co, McGarry Peter J 2, McCarthy Chas V, McGary Peter, McCabe R capt, McLaughlin R S, McKanchan E, McGuire Frank, McHale S, McLaury T G, McGee Thos, McHenry G S 2, McMann Thos, McIntosh James, McGinn James, McGee James, McCormack J E, McAuliff John, McBride John, McCuloch John, McTire John, McAvoy John H, McDuffie Jos L, McGarry Wm H, McCay Wm, McCormick, McGrath Mathew, McDonogh John, Magee John

N

Nelson rev, Nichols W D, Nay W F, Nailey John, Norton G P, Norton Horace 2, Newell H E, Newburne Geo, Nicols E S, Nelson Robt H, Nolton Robt H, Nelson P J, Newcorner A, Newberry N F

O

O'Dill lieut, O'Bryan John, O'Brine John, Otis Joseph E, O'Brian James, Owen H E, O'Malley Roger, O'Kelay Richd, O'Neil D P, O'Brien Patrick

P

Pitoren F, Parker mr, Packard L, Pilkiton Michael, Pratt Michael, Power Michael, Phillips M B, Potts Wm, Putnam W H H, Phelps Walter, Payne Wm, Poper Willards, Porter John W, Powell J F, Parrish John, Palmer J W capt, Peyton J W, Paterson J A, Perry J A 2, Parker J R, Perkins J D, Priest Henry, Putnam Henry, Pratt Theodore, Pomeroy Timo'y, Philips Samuel, Per Dew J L, Parsons J A, Pearson Silas, Pearman Saml, Parker Ranson, Puget R G, Pierce R P, Pearson D C, Porter Chas G, Perkins Chas N, Piper Chas, Pratt A H, Packer B H, Peebles O C, Prentis B M, Putnam & Peck

Q

Quile Patrick, Quirk D M, Quinlan Edwd

R

Runles mr, Ricker L A, Rice M B, Russell M J, Redmond L, Reidy Michael, Ribley W J, Rowland W E, Reddington W B, Rolloson W H, Rayner W P, Rollins W H, Rid John G, Rogers Joseph, Rice John P, Reed J A capt, Reid judge, Redmond J W, Roche J A, Runnion J B, Ruder Henry, Ruckel Geo C, Ryan Laurence, Rice Geo, Rathburn Gid, Richardson Geo, Rogers R H, Richards R, Roundtree E L, Rood E H, Roberts Samuel, Rosser S A, Rice S N, Reed Frank, Ross G C, Ricker S A, Raspell Frank, Russell Chas W, Reed Chas H, Rowe & Horton, Rauth Charles, Rank A, Reese Abram, Reeves & Durston, Reed Chas H

S

Stow L W, Stannard W H, Swett Wm H, Stewart Wm G, Strong W H, Stewart John H, Slack John, Slack John, Sparks John E N, Stanton John, Sieman John B, Stetson Joshua, Sobey John, Somerville John, StNichols Joseph, Smith John D, Spencer John, Smith Jas R, Swain J D lieut, Sweet J G, Stinson Jerrie, Stewart Jackson, Smith Henry, Sprague Henry B, Smith Herman, Stewart Henry, Speara Henry, Symonds Henry, Sickles H F maj, Spriggs Thos, Smale Saml, Stalor S S, Sparman Simon, Stinson G J, Sistapor F C E, Stenson Francis, Stamps Stephen, Stuart S H, Stevens S G, SoutherlandRobt, Smith Edward, Strong E J, Smith Elijah, Smith E W, Smith Carver S, Stokes Robt W, Stevens David A, Sweet David M, Sinclair D W, Soper C, Smith Calvin L, Stewart Chas, Sloat Bradford, Swineford Alf P 2, Smith N, Smith B, Stewart & Walworth, Smith Benanhos, Stillwell Amos, Sloss Allen, Smith Adam, Simons B Junius, Swarts B C, Speans & Backer, Smith, Mason & co 2, Stewart & Camp, Stevens J C, Short M, Salisbury N, Sherman D, Sayles Moses T, Sandford Wm R, Seams W, Sandford W, Sharp Wm F, Shriner Joseph, Shenk John, Sandford John, Secoire John, Shepley Isaac C, Sheehy James, Shofield Henry, Sharing H L, Scovill Harvey, Shoof V B, Sherwood G W, Shrain Timothy, Sanford G W, Shephard J H 2, Saul Samuel S, Shreder Fredk, Scoll S L, Schafer Frank, Sheldon E H, Saxton E C, Shanghaw David, Scott Chas G 3, Sandford Chas, Severance Clarence, Savage & Bashnell, Shrewsbury, Hirley & co, Sewall Alfred, Sabine Anson M, dr, Shigg Oliver, ShookAbraham L, Smith & Hubbell

T

ThurstonLeon'd, Tyler Chas Hay, Tilton mr, Taylor Lyman C, Todd Wesley, Tobey W H, Taber Job, Tuckerman Jas 3, Thornton Jas, Troy George H, Turnbull Thos L, Tobey Thos C, Tefft A, Thompson T M, Thompson T W, Tracy Samuel, Taylor Edward 2, Thompson Robt, Talcott D R, Thomson Paul, Thaxter Chas S, Taylor & bro, Taylor R P, Thomas Benj F, Tenny & Wilson, Taylor & Whitmarsh

V

Van Buren J, McVirtue, Butting & Valentine J R, Master, Valiant Oliver, Vroman S J, Vedell Richard, Vreeland Hny H, Vaughan Wm, Vanloot Wm, Vickers R P

W

Walter mr, Weaver Martin, Watts William, Whitaker Wm, West mr, Warren W S, Whitte W H, Welch William, Walsh John A, Ward John E, Wetsled John, Wall John, Webb Joseph, White J H, Weed James, Weedy James, Westfall H V D, Worden G W, Welch Thomas, Wells George G, Watson Thos, White Frank, Whittier S M, White Frank M, Weeks Robert, Ward Edward, Whipple R H, Ward Chas D, Whittlesey C H 2, White Chas, Whittaker Chas A, Waller C S, Warren Chas R, Whitmarsh & Sogler, Walker Chas C, Walker Alfred F, Whitmore B F, Watson Alfred, Whitney A M, Warren Benj M, Willis Leonard, Williamson Wm, Woodson & co W T, Wilder W H, Windwood mr, Wibray John, Wicks John C, Woodman Jas, Williams I B, Wilson J W, Wilcox H M, Work Henry K, Weston H C, Wylie H M, Wylie Jarvis, Wilmarth M H, Wiles T, Williams G B, Wilder G G, Williams Frank, Williams S W 2, Wixcon Saml, Wilmot Robert, WinterEdwin W, Woods Enoch, Wright Robert, Wood D W, Wilber C I, Wolcott Alex, Wilkins D capt, Wilcox N B, Wiswell & Holbrook

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Zearing Jonas

Initials.

Billiards, 84 Randolph street....Secretary Cleveland Lodge....Publisher of Legal Record....Editor Ladies' Repository, 190 Michigan avenue....W. B. M. American Mills, 175 Michigan street....J. No. 58 State street. Garden City Lodge No. 141....Blaney Lodge 270....H. 74 Randolph street.

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a 3 cent stamp.

Office open from 1st May to 1st November, daily (except Sundays), from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. On Sunday from 8 till 10½ A. M. From November 1st till May 1st, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M., daily (except Sundays), and on Sundays from 8½ till 10½ A. M.

8-36 J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

Photographic Albums.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!!

AT FASSETT & COOK'S

Emporium of Photographic Art.

FASSETT takes this method of informing his friends, customers and the public generally that the promised stock of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

Selected and purchased by his Agent in New York,

HAVE ARRIVED,

And are the RICHEST, MOST ELEGANT, and at the same time the CHEAPEST ever exhibited in Chicago. Now, while the assortment is fresh and complete, is the time to make selections

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FASSETT & COOK are still making three hundred daily of those exquisite keep-sakes,

Cartes de Visite!

The beauty of which has created for their establishment an enviable reputation.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

Plain, Colored and Retouched in India Ink; Ivorytypes and every style of desirable Pictures made to suit the taste of sitters, and the public may rest assured that the aim of Mr. FASSETT (the resident member of the firm) is to produce and sell none but the

BEST PICTURES,

Unsurpassed by any in the Country.

We have also the largest and best selected stock of

GOLD AND ROSEWOOD FRAMES

Ever brought to this market, all of which will be sold to customers lower than can be obtained elsewhere.

ADVICE TO SITTERS:

Ladies wishing to bring their children for Likenesses should dress them in light colors, small figures, plaids or plain goods, and chose a bright morning, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock. The best hours for adults these short winter days are between 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

We would advise all parties wishing Colored Pictures

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

To hand in their orders at once, as that we may have sufficient time to accommodate all. no12-h285-6m

Stationery.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

STATIONERS

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

Having the three Departments of

Paper Ruling,

Printing,

and Binding,

Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of

ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,

To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Outfit.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

No. 122 Lake street.

Account Books.

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FOR LAWYERS.

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STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

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Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,

Practical Plumber,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE.

The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Rebuilding and Bronzing done to order.

Manufactory, 107 and 109 East Washington street. my26-ly

Oil.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

New and Rich Styles.

KIER'S BEST OIL,

AT

POPE & SLOCUM'S

122 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

se1-g782-6m

Dentists' Cards.

E. A. BOGUE, D.D.S., M.D.,

No. 141 LAKE STREET,

Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to the diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen:

Col. C. G. Hammond, Hon. W. S. Gurnee, Prof. S. C. Bartlett, Wm. H. Bradley, Esq., Stephen Clary, Esq., A. G. Burley, Esq., L. D. Olmsted, Esq.

M. P. G. Barteau is a ... his permission to ... refer to him.

no11-h329-3m

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.

Dr. J. C. FULLER

Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:

Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate...	$20 to	$30
Upper		
Entire		
Upper	Vul. Rubber	15 to 20
Entire		
Upper	Silver	15 to 20

Single Teeth on Pivots or Plates ... 1 to 5

His beautiful Gold Fillings ...

After a successful practice of six years in this city, we beg to bring the prices of good Dental work to an Eastern standard, with the same honorable and satisfactory manner as heretofore. Increased facilities will enable us to ... Address Post-Office Box No. 4444, Chicago, Ill.

TERMS CASH.

Office, No. 85 Clark street, opposite the Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,

Office and Residence, No. 28 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to give full satisfaction in every department, whether in Filling, Cleaning, Extracting, Regulating, or the insertion of Artificial Teeth. ... Charges Moderate.

Wholesale Houses.

CASH LEATHER AND HIDE STORE,

46 LAKE STREET,

(Between State street and Wabash-ave.) Chicago, Ill.

BLACKBURN BROS.

Have received a large stock of SUPERIOR LEATHER for

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

To be sold LOW FOR CASH.

Also, VERY PRIME OAK TANNED HARNESS LEATHER in the Rough, for Cash; and an extra quality of GRAINED LEATHER for Military and Hunting Boots.

Exclusively for Cash.

WE WILL KEEP THE VERY BEST STOCK, and SELL at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

BLACKBURN BROS., 46 Lake Street.

N. B.—Stock Lasts of the ARMY REGULATION PATTERN. Country orders will have our immediate and best attention. [no23-h351-tojan'62] B. BROS.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,

SUCCESSORS TO

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Have removed from

58 and 60 Lake Street

To 38 LAKE STREET, (Same Block.)

Our Stock of Goods is Full and Complete.

Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers. oc15-61-ly

SEASONABLE GOODS.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

74 & 76 Lake Street,

Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of

Fall, Winter and Holiday

GOODS,

Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of

Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,

Together with a very full stock of

FANCY NOTIONS,

All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, AS THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

DEALERS IN

Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Howe's Improved Scales.

[no7-61-h89-ly]

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will promptly endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

81 & 83 - - - SOUTH WATER-ST., - - - 81 & 83

Are now prepared to show a full stock of Goods

FOR MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

63 - LAKE STREET - 63

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

4,000 boxes	TIN PLATE,
1,400 bdls.	SHEET IRON,
300 "	RUSSIA IRON,
150 "	IMITATION RUSSIA,
20,000 "	BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
125 casks	SHEET ZINC,
10 tons	PIG TIN,
16,000 lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
80 casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz.	AXES,
1,200 "	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

oc19-g913-ly Corner of State and Lake streets.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Royalston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those celebrated Custom Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE

AND

METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices.

TIN PLATE,	RUSSIA IRON,
SHEET IRON,	IMITATION RUSSIA IRON,
PIG TIN,	BRIGHT WIRE,
SHEET ZINC,	GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
SHEET COPPER,	TINNERS' TOOLS,
COPPER BATTERIES,	JAPANNED TINWARE,
FENCE WIRE,	PRESSED TINWARE,
	"WHEELING" NAILS.

A complete assortment of Cutlery, and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.

WM. BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. [ap17'61-ly] O. W. BELDEN.

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

37 Lake-St. - - - 43 Wabash-Ave.

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

LOW PRICES.

We shall offer at WHOLESALE throughout the season, and during the present agitations, a stock of

Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

Actions rather than Words,

And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOISERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO.

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by

jy18'61-ly C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

Safes.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,

NO. 90 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Sewing Machines.

$30 AND $35 EACH.—

UNION SEWING MACHINES.

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UNION SEWING MACHINES.

The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINES, elegantly finished with silver plate, stands with drawers and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of $35—on plain stand, $30 each. The reputation already established, valuable improvements will be greatly increased by the ... sewing machine ... A liberal discount will be given agents wishing to engage in their sale.

UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

71 Dearborn Street, McCormick's Block.

Address I. A. HANCE,

Agent for the Northwestern States.

Post-Office Box 1465, Chicago.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. au26'61-T-T-S-6m

ELLIOT'S IMPROVED

"PEARL"

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

WE KNOW, AND SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE, when we say that ELLIOT'S IMPROVED "PEARL" SEWING MACHINES, sold by G. F. COLLINS & CO., 120 Lake street, Chicago, are the cheapest and most economical of any machine we have seen for family use. The idea that because a Sewing Machine is CHEAP it cannot be good, is driven from our mind, and from that of our "better half," by the "good works" and the entire reliability of the machine above referred to, which is sold at the low price of $30. We recommend it in the fullest confidence to our friends.—[Chicago Democrat.

$30 EACH.

$30 EACH.

These machines are used throughout the country, giving satisfaction to all who use them, and are, undoubtedly, the most economical, best made, and cheapest in use. They are fully warranted.

The recent valuable improvements embraced in our machine, render it perfect in every respect and vastly superior to the PEARL as originally made.

We furnish full and explicit directions for using them. Each machine, when sent out, is in perfect running order, with samples of sewing on cloth in proper position, so that a person can commence work at once.

Our Machines all stand on a handsome table, and are worked by a treadle. Send for descriptive circular and sample of work, inclosing stamp for return postage.

On receipt of $30 we will send machine, by return of express; or, if so ordered, we will send a machine and the bill with it, so that it need not be paid for till received.

AGENTS WANTED. Address

GEO. F. COLLINS & CO.,

Office—120 LAKE STREET, (up-stairs), CHICAGO.

[de11-h756-ly]

L. CORNELL & CO.'S

L. CORNELL & CO.'S

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

PRICES FROM $35 TO $90.

WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.

WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.

4000 Stitches per Minute.

The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order or drop stitches. A BLIND person can set the needle, for it CANNOT be set wrong. A CHILD can run it and use the Hemmer which turns the hem to the right side. It will do all kinds of sewing without basting. They are made with mathematical precision. They give perfect satisfaction in practical use. TRY ONE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Many of the most wealthy families of this city have used them for years.

Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at 123 Lake street (up-stairs). Address L. CORNELL & Co., Box 31, Chicago, Ill.

Business Cards.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE.—Sol. M. WILSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will devote particular attention to the collection of Claims arising out of the present War, including

SOLDIERS' PAY, BOUNTY AND PENSIONS.

Also, amounts due upon contracts with the State or General Government.

Office 48 Clark street, Chicago. de27-h876-1m

PAPER.

PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF

BUTLER & HUNT,

No. 48 STATE STREET.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.

Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock. mh9

ADAMS & DAVIS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

46 Clark street, (Room No. 1,) Chicago, Ill.

P. O. DRAWER 5778.

FRANCIS ADAMS. [de9-h697-1m] LEWIS H. DAVIS

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,

Manufacturers of

And Dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. Factory corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.

J. S. MITCHELL. [no19] LOUIS ZAHM.

M. TERHUNE,

(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)

SHOW CASE

MANUFACTURER,

NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Post Office Box 4166. no4-h77-ly

RAG WAREHOUSE, 14 Lasalle street, between Lake and Water sts., Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM GILBERT

Will pay the highest market price in cash for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c., &c. de7-h676-3m

TO INVENTORS.—

COBURN & MARRS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PATENT RIGHT SOLICITORS, Chicago, Ill. Office No. 11 Larmon Block, 66 Clark-st. Branch Office, Washington, D. C.

All business strictly confidential. Circulars sent gratis. P. O. Box 4443. no9-h73-2m

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

WROUGHT IRON PIPE

For Steam, Water and Gas,

BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES,

And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines.

Steam Heating Works

On the most approved principle, erected in all kinds of buildings.

The Trade Supplied

With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings.

102 WEST LAKE STREET.

no23-h370-3m

J. S. KIRK & CO.,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

au7-g314-ly

Machinery.

BOILER INCRUSTATION

NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY

INJURES THE BOILERS,

BUT GREATLY INCREASES

FUEL BILLS.

It can be entirely removed and prevented from accumulating, by using

FULTON'S COMPOUND.

For sale only by

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,

No. 181 LAKE STREET.

no6-h135-ly

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Warner, Parks & Co., as General Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All indebtedness to the firm is to be paid to L. S. Warner, who alone is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, and to make payment of all liabilities.

Chicago, Dec. 14th, 1861. L. S. WARNER, C. R. PARKS.

de17-h868-1w

To Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Nov. 20th, 1861.

Notice to Stockholders.

At a stated Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the first day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of the ... day of December next, in exchange on New York at par."

W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, WM. TREWHITT, 137 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Hats and Bonnets Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. Store and Country work solicited. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2093.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

J. & A. HERZOG,

Practical Furriers and Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing our European Furs, and a practical experience for years in the manufacturing of this article, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other house in the West. All intending to prepare for the cold season would do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

REPAIRING OF FURS NEATLY DONE.

Military Caps made to order.

oc11-g861-3m J. & A. HERZOG, 123 Lake st.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN

AND

Hudson Bay Company's Furs.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.

BEEBE'S SILK HATS.

Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.

At Wholesale or Retail.

THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,

FURRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Branch of 520 Broadway, New York.

All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the

NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY,

No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

J. A. SMITH & CO.

Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

This Truss is having a success in curing Ruptures before unknown in the history of Trusses, unlike all others ever used, in the following respects. It will never

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

rust (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber, rendering it impervious to moisture or perspiration from the body) nor break, chafe, gall or blister. Will not slip or move, does not press or injure the cord; it never

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

becomes filthy, and is always as good as new. They have been used by over 3000 persons in this city and surrounding country, within 18 months, and has never failed to give satisfaction in cases of the worst form. References can be given cases cured in this city of

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

20 years' standing; and is universally acknowledged by all eminent Surgeons as the only Truss fit for use.

Persons wishing this instrument can be fitted by sending the size in inches around the hips in line of rupture, to I. B. SEELEY, 194 Lake st., Chicago, Sole Agent for the United States.

Post-Office Box 4338. Send for Pamphlet by mail.

au27'61-T-T-S-ly

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.

Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.

Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.

White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.

Extra Spring Wheat Flour.

Delivered to any part of the city.

no19 Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

LAKE STREET MILLS,

Corner Lake and Desplaines street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail.

jy14 J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels.

ap17'61-ly A. G. MOREY, 9 Board of Trade Building.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. [jy14] STEVENS & NORRIS.

Agencies.

L. D. OLMSTED. LYMAN BAIRD

LOAN AGENCY,

Collection and Insurance Office

OF

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle Streets.

We have made arrangements to connect with our business a department for the purchase and sale of

PRODUCE ON COMMISSION.

Our extended facilities will enable us to sell Produce consigned to us either in Chicago, or, through correspondents, in Montreal, Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, as preferred by our consignors. We pledge ourselves in no case to buy on our own account, but in all respects to keep ourselves in a position to act impartially for the interests of those who may favor us with their consignments.

REFERENCES:

NEW YORK.	MONTREAL.
Henry Young, Esq.	Messrs. Jones & Oliver.
Moses Taylor, Esq.	EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.
John J. Phelps, Esq.	Adam Pearson, Esq.
Amos R. Eno, Esq.	William Lillie, Esq.
Messrs. Geo. Bliss & Co.	CHICAGO, ILL.
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Thomas Smith, Esq.	MUSCATINE, IOWA.
L. G. Hammond, Esq.	Rev. A. B. Robbins.
Messrs. John Beach & Co.	DUBUQUE, IOWA.
Hon. Mark Howard.	F. W. Sheffield, Esq.
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Rockville Bank.	H. L. Moss, Esq.
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Henry White, Esq.	ELGIN, WIS.
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oc5-g771-3m

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

242 South Water St, Chicago.

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.

Having purchased the sole right to manufacture and sell these justly celebrated Tents in the following States and Territories, viz: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, we are prepared to furnish them in any quantity, and at the shortest notice.

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GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells,

Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of

MANILA AND TARRED ROPE,

DITCHING ROPES,

BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,

CANVASS, OAKUM,

TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,

AND TACKLE BLOCKS

COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING.

BED CORDS,

CLOTHES LINES,

BROOM TWINES, all qualities,

WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or barrels,

BELL AND SASH CORDS

NETS AND SEINES

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!

Of every kind required for

GOVERNMENT USE,

Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated

SIBLEY TENT

For all the Western States, and are SOLE AGENTS for Ohio and Michigan; in which States we are prepared to license responsible parties to make the same.

REGIMENTAL COLORS,

STANDARDS, GUIDONS,

FLAGS, ETC.,

Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations,

Constantly on hand and made to order.

G. HUBBARD | I. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER

[no19-h880-6m]

WRIGHT & McCLURE,

UNDERTAKERS, No. 85 Lasalle Street,

METALLIC COFFINS,

Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all kinds. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. ... Vault in the Cemetery.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Two express trains on and after Dec. 1st, 1861. Trains will leave the Western Union Depot ... 9:00 A. M. and 11:45 P. M. ... The Joliet Accommodation ... Chicago at 4:30 P. M. daily, and arrive ... JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

Day Express, 12:30 P. M.; through to all the above points, and connecting at La Crosse with United States Mail Coaches for St. Paul, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Rockford.

Trains arrive at 11:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

E. De WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent. GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 2d, 1861, trains will leave Wells Street Depot as follows, Sundays excepted:

11:45 A. M. and 9:15 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Galena, Dunleith and intermediate points; 11:45 A. M., 4:00 P. M. for Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; 4:00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford and intermediate points; 5:00 P. M. for Geneva and intermediate points.

The 11:45 A. M. train ... Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4:00 P. M. train.

Sleeping Cars on night trains.

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, 9:30 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 11:30 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 4:00 P. M. Through Trains arrive: ...; Joliet Accommodation ...

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at

6:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)

5:30 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.)

5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia,

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,

Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—For Albany, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton,

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern cities.

But one change of cars between Chicago and N. York via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at 5:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. W. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore

RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:

6:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with trains on Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with trains for Three Rivers and at Adrian with trains for Jackson, &c. Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

NIGHT EXPRESS:

6:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at 10:45 A. M. and 11 P. M.

All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East.

Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Offices, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

6:00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 5:30 P. M.; Suspension Bridge at 4:30 A. M.; Albany 4:15 P. M.; New York 9:00 P. M.; Boston 12:30 A. M.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday) arrives at Detroit at 6:15 A. M.; Suspension Bridge 3:30 P. M.; Albany 6:15 A. M.; New York 12:15 P. M.

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 6:00 A. M. Mail Trains, 7:30 P. M. ... Trains arrive in Chicago at 6:00 A. M. ...

The 6:30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Salisbury's Patent Dusters are on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

THROUGH TICKETS for sale at all principal Railway Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

9:15 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 1:30 P. M. and 4:15 A. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 P. M. and ...

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:30 A. M.

S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL

SHORT LINE ROUTE,

VIA

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO

AND

Pennsylvania Central R. R's,

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents,

Are prepared to contract Freights through, by authority of the Companies above named, at their office, No. 9 Dearborn street, and at the Depot of the P., F. W. & C. R. R., Chicago.

The offices of the Penn. R. R. Co. in the East are at Philadelphia, No. 1 Astor House and No. 1 William street, New York; No. 77 Washington-st., Boston; Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh; No. 80 North-st., Baltimore, and the General Depot, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express at 9:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arrives at ... P. M. (Sundays excepted.) Night Express ... (Saturdays excepted.) Mendota Accommodation leaves at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) arrives at 10:00 A. M. (Saturdays excepted.)

C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Change of Time!

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets as follows:

9:30 A. M. Sunday excepted, arriving at Cairo at ... P. M., Logansport ... St. Louis ... Terre Haute ... Cairo ...

5:00 P. M. Sunday excepted, arriving at Decatur at ... A. M., Springfield ... St. Louis ... Terre Haute ... Evansville ... Cairo ...

On Saturdays the 5:00 P. M. Train will run only to Centralia.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 9:30 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Passengers for Alton and St. Louis.

The 4:00 P. M. Train on this Road is the Night Train leaving the city for those points.

Sleeping Cars on the Night Trains. Baggage checked to all important points.

For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains will leave Chicago: Leave Wood Lawn:

6:15 A. M. 7:25 A. M.

12:00 M. 12:25 P. M.

4:30 P. M. 5:30 P. M.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects,

With 235 Miles of Double Track.

THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West.)

FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA.

All connecting direct to New York.

Morning Mail—Afternoon Fast Line—Night Express.

One Train Daily from Pittsburgh to New York, (439 miles), without change of cars,

VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,

With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.

EXPRESS TRAINS RUN DAILY—OTHERS SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train.—New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburgh good via Philadelphia or Allentown.

BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON

Good via any of the Boat Lines.

Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.

Fare always as Low as by any other Route.

BUY TICKETS VIA PITTSBURGH.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS:

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight with this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The Rates of Freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Be particular to mark packages "Via Penn. Railroad."

J. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.

MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.

LEECH & CO., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.

L. L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Phila.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily as follows:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.)

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

EASTERN CONNECTIONS.—At Anderson and Richmond for Pennsylvania, Ohio, ... Columbus, ... Xenia, ... Dayton, ...

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS.—At Indianapolis for Terre Haute, ... Louisville, Frankfort, ...

Connections at Cincinnati and Louisville for all points South.

Through Tickets for this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Ticket Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 53 Randolph Street, Chicago, ...

JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.

CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1861.

THE CITY.

See advertisement of lace veil lost in another column.

FIRE.—A small building at the corner of Twelfth and South Jefferson streets, occupied as a meat market, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss was trifling, and the fire the work of an incendiary.

Jewett & Co., 56 Dearborn, sell at 10 a. m., by catalogue—100 cases chemical soap and Bordeaux prunes, 50 cases liquors, 50 barrels cognac, gin, port wine and whisky; 150 kegs white lead; also large scales, ale, rope, hickory nuts, hops, herring, mackerel, etc.

POLICE COURT.—The docket in the police tribunal yesterday showed only seven cases. Whether this decrease in police business is attributable to causes moral or atmospherical must, "like the milk in the cocoa nut, perplex the natural philosopher," if it does not "refresh the weary traveler."

CHRISTMAS AT THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Directresses, and all interested in the Protestant Orphan Asylum, are invited to meet at the asylum on Christmas morning, to give the children a treat, either gifts of clothing, or a good dinner, and to participate in the pleasures of the day with them.

ELEGANT FRENCH ALBUMS.—A large and elegant assortment of Photographic Albums were received yesterday by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, who has also Harper's Magazine and the Continental Monthly for January, and a large and carefully selected stock of children's Toy Books, Alphabets, Games, &c., which he will sell at the lowest prices.

"WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT."—This is to be the subject of the sermon of Rev. O. H. Tiffany to-morrow evening, at the First Methodist Church. From the theme, and the well-known character of the speaker, an able and eloquent discourse on the war may be expected. The morning services at this church will take place as usual.

THE LICENSE BUSINESS.—The police are engaged at present in a vigorous foray upon the unlicensed liquor dealers and sellers. The result has been, during the last week, an unusual representation in the Police Court from the low groggeries and dens of the city. Some of the parties satisfied blind-eyed justice by payment of costs; others were dismissed upon their promise to take out licenses—to poison as extensively as possible.

CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY.—The 21st anniversary meeting of the Chicago Bible Society will be held on Thursday evening next, Dec. 26th, at Trinity Church—services commencing at 7¼ o'clock. Pastors of churches co-operating with the Society are requested to give the notices to their congregations to-morrow (Sunday). Church treasurers will make their returns to C. B. Nelson, Treasurer of the Society, by Monday, the 23d inst.

MASONIC ELECTION.—At the Annual Communication of Kilwinning lodge, A. F. and A. M., held at their Hall Thursday, Dec. 19th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—F. G. Greene, W. M.; A. M. Wood, S. W.; Geo. W. Wood, J. W.; Chas. Harding, Treasurer; H. O. Bicknell, Secretary; Lewis Cole, S. D.; Frank Knight, J. D.; Rev. Wm. H. Cooper, Chaplain; Chas. Davidson, Organist; Dugald Stewart, S. S.; Peter McFarlane, J. S.; John Phillips, Tiler.

KILLED ON THE CARS.—A young man named George Eglerton, a breakeman on the Burlington and Quincy Road, formerly a conductor on the Randolph street cars, was killed on Thursday last at day-break, at a bridge one mile this side of Plano station. He was getting from the engine to the top of the car. The bridge struck him on the left side of the head, forcing the fore part of his head against the car, and fracturing the skull. His sad loss is deeply regretted by all who knew him.

THE SOLDIERS' AID FESTIVAL.—The Soldiers' Aid Festival closes to-day with a grand dinner at Bryan Hall. As this is the last feature of this occasion, the lady managers have determined to do their prettiest, and will furnish forth the tables in most excellent style. We trust that this last appeal will not remain unheeded. When a man can eat, and thereby benefit others as well as himself, in other words, make his stomach a paying institution, and refuses to do so, he ought to go without victuals the rest of his life. The ladies will put forth unusual exertions to make their tables attractive. Let them be well provided.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.—A woman named Mrs. Carberry—a saloon keeper in the North Division, and a man named John Cuthbertson, were arrested yesterday upon the charge of false imprisonment, preferred by one John Blaney. In the partial examination of the accused before the police magistrate, the complainant alleged that he visited the saloon in question, and, while there, was forcibly detained by the defendants until he had left his coat as security for a quarter's worth of liquor, purchased on a previous occasion. Having satisfied the demand, he was allowed to leave in a coatless condition. The Court prestidigitated the case into disorderly conduct, and continued it for a farther hearing.

OUR ST. LOUIS VISITORS.—The delegation of St. Louis gentlemen, as was announced by telegraph, in this paper, arrived yesterday morning, as had been anticipated, and stopped at the Sherman House. Their names were registered as follows:

Daniel G. Taylor, Mayor of St. Louis; Geo. R. Taylor, President of the Pacific Railroad; Isaac Rosenfield, Cashier of the State Savings Association; Jos. C. Barlow, Geo. Knapp, Editor *Missouri Republican*; Chas. Drake, L. M. Shreve, Adolphus Meier, E. W. Dreyer, F. O. Day, Thomas B. Taylor, and Edward Wilder.

The greater part of yesterday was profitably spent by our guests in visiting the rooms of the Board of Trade, the grain elevators, Custom House, and various other places of general interest, in company of Hon. W. B. Ogden, W. S. Gurnee, and other gentlemen. They came on a pleasure excursion, and it is expected that they will meet with a warm reception and be invited to inspect the various novelties of the city. They will remain a couple of days, and then return to their homes, it is to be hoped with a realizing sense of the living condition of their sister municipality.

A Time to Rejoice.

The entire business community will rejoice at the announcement that if the weather proves favorable and no accident occurs, the Lake street Nicholson pavement will be finished to the bridge to-day, and this much-traveled street hereafter be a convenient, smooth thoroughfare, welcome alike to man and beast, instead of a rocky bog hole. To the contractor, S. S. Greeley, Esq., who has so rapidly and efficiently finished his work, a large degree of credit is due, and Lake street will long remain a standing evidence of his skill and faithfulness as a public contractor. We can wish the property holders who so long opposed this invaluable improvement no worse punishment than to be obliged to have this splendid thoroughfare stare them in the face daily as a reminder of their obstinacy and opposition to a great public benefit.

Camp Douglas.

Affairs at Camp Douglas have quieted and the excitement created by the Mechanic Fusiliers' imbroglio and the disturbances in other regiments has subsided to a large extent. There is still, however, an active determination on the part of many connected with the former regiment, to remove Col. Wilson, a determination not without some well defined prospects of accomplishment. A delegation, we understand, have had an interview with Gov. Yates, and placed before him all the facts in controversy between the regiment and Col. Wilson. The understanding was that Col. Wilson shall be removed from his command, which shall be given to Arthur C. Ducat, now Major in Col. McArthur's regiment, and that Gov. Yates will induce the Government to turn the regiment over to the State of Illinois, and that it will be employed in engineer and mechanical duty. To thwart this scheme, Col. Wilson has gone to Washington.

The men composing the regiment are thoroughly determined in their position, and emphatically declare that they have been deceived and will not be mustered in as infantry of the state of Illinois; and thus the matter stands. The men, however, are fair, candid, loyal, intelligent soldiers, who appreciate their rights and are determined to maintain them in a proper manner.

Adjutant General Fuller is still busy in the work of re-organizing and consolidating the skeleton regiments. All cavalry and artillery companies attached to regiments are to be detached and formed into batteries and cavalry regiments. Sickness in camp, we are glad to learn, is disappearing, and there are now comparatively few cases of measles in the hospital.

Bell's Cavalry regiment now numbers about five hundred men, and the Irish Brigade have two hundred in barracks. The other regiments are doing well and all anxiously awaiting marching orders, which we hope will be received ere long.

A Word to the Mechanic Fusilier Regiment.

With the troubles in the Mechanic Fusilier regiment, and the causes of those troubles, every one is familiar. It is notorious that they have been cruelly deceived, and that they should be indignant thereat cannot create surprise, and it is in this connection that we address a few words of advice to them, believing them to be fair, honorable, loyal and intelligent men.

Major Ducat, an old and favorably known citizen of Chicago, an excellent gentleman and a soldier who has seen service, has been placed in temporary command until these troubles shall have been settled. It is the first duty of the soldier to obey and we have all confidence that the men will cheerfully aid the Major and his assistant officers in preserving subordination and discipline until all the present dissentions shall have been rendered harmonious.

In the meantime we can announce—and do so authoritatively—that Gov. Yates, a warm friend of the regiment, has gone to Washington, and will work faithfully and unceasingly to obtain the desired accomplishment of mustering them into the United States service upon their original footing as a Mechanic Fusilier regiment. Failing in this he will consent that the men shall return to their respective States upon requisitions from their Governors. He has no desire to muster them into the State service, but will leave it discretionary among the men themselves.

These *we know to be facts*, and we therefore appeal to the regiment to sustain its previous reputation by yielding a cheerful submission, in all proper points of discipline, to acting Colonel Ducat until these troubles shall have been officially settled. We have full confidence in the men to believe that they will see the reasonableness of this appeal, and that they will cheerfully accede to the advice. With this, we must close our columns against any further communications, either from men or officers, upon this subject.

The Skating Season Opened.

It will be gratifying intelligence to a large class of our readers to learn that the managers of the Ogden skating park flooded the pond, at the foot of Ontario street, last evening, and, if the weather holds good, will have the first skate of the season this afternoon. The Light Guard Band have been secured for the occasion, and Vaas was busy all day, yesterday, in arranging his programme of polkas and waltzes. Good bye, balmy breezes, vernal sweets, bursting buds and genial sun; and welcome, Boreas and Hiems, the blue mirror of ice, the swift Camilla and the flying steel. Welcome the gazelle, who will meet the uninitiated this afternoon. Welcome, broken crowns, balmoral, beauty and bumps, rosy cheeks, strong, vigorous frames and exuberant, overflowing life. One hour of skating in the clear, bracing air is worth a dozen in the artificial atmosphere of the parlor.

Rude health and developed muscle are now the necessary concomitants of the skating pond; therefore we urge every lady in this city, who can skate, to get out the rockers, and those who cannot, to learn at once. By the aid of this glorious exercise you will better meet the demands of the domestic economy; you will bring to your families buoyancy of spirits and cheerfulness; to your studies, renewed determination and increased success. One hour of skating in the bracing, tingling atmosphere; one hour's study of this poetry of motion; one hour's experience upon the narrow blade of steel, darting, flying, curvetting, bounding over the blue field of ice, the elastic cold air filling and expanding the lungs, with an occasional tumble, by way of variety, will banish headaches, blue devils and the doctors, and do more to build up a healthy, well developed man or woman than all the pill boxes and potions ever manufactured or concocted. The days of sedentary stupidity are over. The muscle is fashionable and must be cultivated, and thus the skater is on a par with the piano and pallet.

Therefore, we say, if you would lay in a fund of pleasure and health, this winter, join one of the Skating Clubs, South Side or North Side, as you please, we care not which. In either will be found most excellent company and every arrangement requisite to the convenience and the comfort of the skater.

A Dog Concert.

The Esquimaux dog, traveling with the Kane Arctic panorama, whose loss we announced a day or two since, has been found. Instead of emigrating to Lake Superior, he had got no farther on the route than North Clark street, where he was captured by a Milesian, who laboring under the impression that he had caught a wolf, chained him up in a back room, and when the owner arrived, was cogitating upon the propriety of taking his scalp to the Board of Supervisors and claiming the bounty offered by Mr. Dalton of Thornton, at the late session. Miyouk, in the meantime, was protesting in a series of howls forcible and unmistakable if not harmonious. The owner of the Arctic "dorg" compromised with the Milesian and obtained the recovery.

Last evening in charge of his master, Miyouk paid us a visit and favored us with a specimen of his musical abilities. The success which crowned his efforts in that direction at once showed the results of careful training, and brought down the house. Miyouk mounted upon our table amid papers, ink bottles, rejected poems, Armory memorials, paste bottles and pens. His master sounded G for him. Miyouk, with his nose at a right angle to his shaggy body sounded the same note in perfect harmony, and then through the whole of one octave and a portion of another, the second being rather deficient in the accidentals, and at times running into falsetto. Each ascending note of the scale was rendered with increased power and length, his nose sweeping a quadrant at the same time, so that at the close of the octave his nose pointed to the zenith, and his last note was a prolonged ear-piercing howl, and still upon the proper key. The descending scale was accomplished with equal success, and his nose returned to its right-angular position. At the applause which followed, Miyouk modestly nodded his head, jumped from the table and quietly attempted to get into the waste paper basket.

Although there is little variety to Miyouk's music, we must give him the credit of doing his work faithfully and correctly, and we have not the least doubt that had he been engaged by the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Festival to give a couple of concerts, he would have been a paying card.

The Second Crevelli Concert.

If the first Crevelli concert was a blunder, the second, which was to have been given last evening, was a flat failure. At the appointed hour there were just twenty-five persons present. The management waited and waited, but nobody else came to bless their visions, and it finally became necessary to dismiss the audience, and return reluctantly the half dollars which had been deposited with the Treasurer. Before the dismissal, a messenger announced to the audience, that owing to Max Strakosch and circumstances, it was necessary to postpone the concert.

Now the truth of the case is, that Max Strakosch had as little to do with the failure as the man in the moon, and the statement was simply a gratuitous insult to the musical community. Concert troupes have got to learn, and the sooner the better, that a Chicago audience is fully as critical as any other, and requires as high a standard of music. Good artists are always successful here—poor ones never. Ulman and Strakosch always speak of Chicago as one of their best points. If the Crevelli troupe had furnished good music they would have drawn full houses. They could not furnish so good an entertainment as any of our home companies, even, hence the failure.

The lesson is a profitable one, although we regret that the Soldiers' Aid Society must be the loser by it. It is high time that foreign concert troupes, with big sounding names, were undeceived of the notion that anything is good enough for Chicago. At the same time, the attempt to injure the Hinckley troupe, who can never be rivals of the Crevelli troupe, and should never for an instant be compared with them, will only serve to ensure the former a full house next week.

The Mechanic Fusiliers' Imbroglio.

CAMP DOUGLAS, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 21st, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Having noticed an article in the Chicago *Times* of the 20th inst., stating that it is the general impression that the Mechanic Fusilier regiment will be mustered into the service as an Illinois Infantry regiment, we beg leave to correct such impressions by here stating, that at a meeting of a committee appointed by the several respective companies composing this regiment, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we utterly refuse to be mustered into the service, otherwise than as an independent U. S. Mechanic Fusilier Regiment, as per enlistment.

It is stated in the article referred to, also, that we are satisfied with the arrangement. We (the Committee) believe that we reflect the sentiment of the entire regiment, when we say that no such arrangement will ever be satisfactory, nor be submitted to.

The War Department has been petitioned in reference to this regiment, asking to be accepted as an independent U. S. Mechanic Fusilier Regiment, as we have all been enlisted, or honorably discharge us from the service. By order of Committee,

JOHN WHALEY, Ch'n.
J. BROWNING, Sec'y.

A National Horse Fair.

A movement has been inaugurated and is meeting with universal encouragement, to establish a National Horse Fair in this city, to commence on the 2d of September, 1862, and continue for a fortnight. The entry list will be confined to no special locality, but will be open to any one in this country or elsewhere, desiring to enter specimens of horse flesh. The location will probably be in the vicinity of the Bull's Head.

In order to induce a large representation of the fastest horses and best stock, most liberal premiums have been offered, amounting in the total to $25,000. Several $1,000 purses will be offered for the best running and trotting—four mile, three mile and two mile running races. Female equestrianism will be one of the principal features of the Fair. In every respect it is proposed to make this a first class show, and one which under ordinarily favorable circumstances must be a success surpassing any other Fair of the same character ever held here. The character of the executive officers and committees from the various States, should be a sufficient guaranty that the entertainment will be a *bona fide* enterprise. The liberal total of premiums offered cannot but attract representatives from the best trotting stock in the country.

At a meeting held at the City Railway office yesterday, the following officers and executive committees were appointed:

President—Hon. Francis C. Sherman, Chicago.
Vice President—George Walker, New York.
Secretary—W. P. Isham, Chicago.
Grand Marshal—J. M. Cannon, Muscatine, Iowa.
DEPUTIES—E. Waterman, Ottawa, Ill.; N. P. Iglehart, Chicago; Ensign Bennett, Janesville, Wis.; Geo. A. Gage, Chicago; J. B. Crippen, Coldwater, Mich.; Jacob Ebert, Lebanon, Ohio.
Equestrian Marshal—Col. Dickey, Marshall, Mich. DEPUTIES—Geo. Singleton, Ill.; Harry Gould, St. Louis; Dr. A. Pitney, Chicago.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Illinois—D. A. Gage, Samuel Buckmaster.
Michigan—Charles E. Stuart, Kalamazoo; Eber Adams, Adrian.
Wisconsin—R. V. Robbins, Madison; Gen. Utley, Racine.
Indiana—J. A. Bridgeman, Richmond; C. W. Hall, Indianapolis.
Ohio—George Crane, Cincinnati; Danl. Rhodes, Cleveland.
Missouri—Thomas A. January, St. Louis; Col. White, St. Louis.
Iowa—L. B. Schenck, Muscatine; — Brewster, Davenport.
New York—James Marvin, Saratoga; Joseph Hall, Rochester; Col. Thorne, Poughkeepsie.
Kentucky—A. Buford, Versailles; R. A. Alexander, Lexington.
Vermont—H. H. Baxter, Burlington; David Hill, Sudbury.
Massachusetts—Col. Adams, Roxbury; Chester W. Chapin, Springfield.
Connecticut—James Joslin, New Haven; James B. Whaples, Berlin.
New Hampshire—S. W. Dearborn, Exeter; Judge Davis, Cornish.
Pennsylvania—E. K. Conklin, Philadelphia; William McDonald.
Maine—— Farrar, Portland—Delano Canton.
New Jersey—George M. Patchen Bordentown.
California—Albert Card, San Francisco.
Treasurer of Entry Department—E. L. Nott, Chicago.

RAREY'S EXHIBITION.—The eagerly anticipated exhibition of Mr. Rarey's skill in taming vicious horses, takes place this evening at Bryan Hall. Mr. Rarey has secured for this occasion two or three of the ugliest specimens of equinity in the city, one of them an animal never yet harnessed, even, so savage are his propensities. Mr. R., however, has full confidence in his ability to master him, although the contest must, of consequence, be a severe one. Upon this occasion, he will also exhibit the halter and muzzle used in conquering the renowned Cruiser, and will explain his method as he progresses, in an interesting, running lecture.

Suitable barriers will be erected to prevent the chance of the horses getting off the stage. Mr. Rarey is accustomed to dealing with such subjects before crowded houses, and says ladies need have nothing to fear. Reserved seats in the most comfortable part of the hall can be secured by those who apply early at Mr. Higgins' Music store, and at the hall.

In this connection the following letter explains itself:

Mr. RAREY, Tremont House:

DEAR SIR—Having noticed your advertisement for wild and ungovernable horses to illustrate your forthcoming exhibition, Saturday next, I beg to inform you that I can furnish you a horse that is *perfectly ungovernable in every particular*. The animal in question is a fine, large, black horse, full of spirit and power, and, were it not for his wickedness, would be a valuable horse.

He was given to the present owner, a daring Irish teamster, as a worthless present, and he has tried in vain to subdue his temper. A few days since, while trying to work him, he became so furious that he was ordered to take him from the streets, and twice this unfortunate owner came near being arrested for taking so dangerous an animal into the streets.

Once the horse became so furious that he not only kicked at everything about him, but actually bit and kicked the horse by his side.

I can only tell you that you must look out for yourself, for you will find him quite as bad as you can wish. I am myself accustomed to horses, and know what estimate to put upon their wickedness; and, were it not for your world wide reputation, and success with demons of horse-flesh from Cruiser down, I would think it impossible for you to remain long on the stage without being kicked and torn to pieces. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. G. COBB.

AMERICAN SOAPS.—Heretofore it has been supposed that Europe held a prescriptive monopoly of all that was perfect in soaps, and that anything like successful competition with her world-renowned productions was altogether out of the question. Since the introduction of the famous Cocoaine Soap, (a compound of honey, glycerine and cocoa oil,) this illusion is completely and triumphantly expelled. It is universally acknowledged that for purity, beauty and fragrance, and the emolient pasty consistence of its lather, it surpasses all others, and for the prevention and cure of chapped hands, it stands without a rival. We submit for examination over one hundred different styles of the best makes of American and foreign soaps, and leave it to the decision of a discriminating public which to choose. SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, opposite Tremont House.

CHRISTMAS AT THE REFORM SCHOOL.—The boys at the Reform School, not to be behind their elders and superiors in position, are now planning a sociable for Christmas afternoon, proposing to entertain upon that occasion their friends and relatives. All who have tickets are requested to be present. Those who are not supplied can obtain them from the Board of Guardians. Those who attend are invited to bring what they can for the benefit of the boys. The little fellows are entering into the project with laudable zeal and are warmly seconded in their efforts by the Superintendent, Mr. Perkins. We have no doubt the occasion will prove most pleasant to the friends and parents invited, and most beneficial and encouraging to the boys, in whose lives such holidays have heretofore been a blank, unmarked with the welcome and wish which greet the more fortunate.

A CHICAGO CONSUL ABROAD.—The Bristol *Daily Post*, an English journal, of a late date, thus announces the arrival of Z. Eastman, Esq., of this city, recently appointed to the consulate at Bristol:

"Mr. Z. Eastman, of Chicago, the newly appointed United States Consul to this port, has arrived in Bristol, and in the course of a few days will assume the duties which have hitherto been so efficiently discharged by Colonel Ward. Mr. Eastman comes amongst us under auspices which augur well for his future popularity. Not only is he a gentleman of great intelligence and high moral principle, but his views are eminently those of progression, and he has, moreover, an abhorrence of that dark spot on the escutcheon of his country, the abominable system of slavery.

"Another matter which will doubtless commend Mr. Eastman to the respect of our citizens is the fact that he has powerful English sympathies, and is animated by a desire to cement the strongest feelings of friendship between the new and the old countries. A colaborer with that great and good man, Elihu Burritt, in his efforts to spread abroad a spirit of "universal brotherhood," he was appointed as one of the delegates to the memorable conference at Frankfort. Subsequently he visited England, and was the guest of Joseph Sturge, and formed a friendship with many of our most esteemed philanthropists. With reference to the unhappy struggle now going on in his country, Mr. Eastman has the fullest confidence in the ultimate success of the Federal Government. He is, moreover, strong in his belief that the slave system is doomed, and that the event will be over-ruled by Providence to the good of the world at large."

The following, which we take from the New Orleans *Picayune*, is couched in unmistakable gratitude. To Dr. Hunter, and his system of treatment for diseases of the throat and lungs, no higher testimonial can be furnished by Mr. Wentzel. As a tree is known by its fruits so a good system of medical treatment is known by its effects:

TESTIMONIAL OF ONE OF OUR TOWNSMEN.

130 ROYAL STREET, N. O., March 11, 1861.

To the Editor of The Picayune—SIR: The remarkable benefit which I have derived from Dr. Hunter's treatment of my case by inhalation, induces me to make it known through your columns for the benefit of the public.

For eight years I have suffered from bronchitis and catarrh, complicated with spasmodic asthma. I have steadily grown worse under ordinary medical treatment for years past. My breathing was so oppressed that the slightest exertion rendered life a burthen. The day I placed myself under Dr. Hunter's care—the latter part of January—my sufferings were beyond description. He examined me carefully, prescribed medicines for me to inhale in different ways, and, happily for me, I no sooner commenced his treatment than I found such relief as I never hoped to experience again in this world. From that day to the present moment I have gone on steadily improving, until to-day my breathing is free, distress has vanished, and I thank God again for the enjoyment of fresh air in my lungs to invigorate and strengthen me. I am now able to exercise freely without any oppression in breathing, and in short I feel like a victim freed from the grasp of a relentless enemy. I am truly grateful that ever I saw Dr. Hunter, and placed myself confidently under his care. I give this statement voluntarily, as a duty I owe to those who suffer as I have done.

Yours respectfully, E. A. WENTZEL.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Before Judge Goodrich.*—No. 823—Calvin T. Wheeler vs. E. S. Shepherd; jury trial; verdict for the defendant. No. 889—E. B. McCagg vs. Mechanical Bakery; verdict for defendant; motion for a new trial. No. 888—Same vs. Same; damages $74; same motion. No. 880—E. Aikin vs. Seciah Reeve; jury trial; verdict for plaintiff, damages $362.50. No. 892—John H. C. Sisterman vs. D. P. Currier; verdict for the plaintiff, $896.22. No. 897—U. S. Penfield vs. R. S. Parker *et al*; verdict for plaintiff, $4,344.50. No. 898—Potter Palmer vs. Edward Sidney; submitted; jury trial; verdict, defendant guilty, and that the title of the plaintiff to the premises is in fee simple. Motion for a new trial and arrest of judgment.

CIRCUIT COURT.—*Before Judge Manierre.*—No. 96—John P. Chapin vs Reynolds, Ely and Co. Arguments closed yesterday forenoon, and the jury retiring, returned a verdict for the defendants. Motion by plaintiff for a new trial.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.—Laird's Liquid Pearl has achieved a celebrity as having no equal for preserving the complexion and skin. Sold by Smith & Dwyer, druggists and chemists, opposite the Tremont House.

A CARD.—Is it proper to leave a card on New Year's Day if the lady is "at home?" Most decidedly. Such cards are valued and kept as souvenirs. "Yankee Card Writer," Tremont House.

Everybody likes that Rubber Moulding and Weather Strips. Don't fail to leave your orders at No. 4 Kingsbury Block, up stairs. December 20. 2t

The new Oscillating Hook Sewing Machine makes a *stitch alike on both sides*. On exhibition and sale at the Grover & Baker saleroom 115 Lake street.

"The latest and most perfect invention."—*Scientific American.*

"Nothing in its management that the simplest mind may not grasp."—*Art Journal.*

"Infinitely superior to any machine in the market."—*N. Y. Sunday Atlas.* dc17-10t

JEMIMA:—Your favor received: Our advice is to purchase him a nice Kerosene Lamp for Christmas. It is a memento constantly before one. You will find an endless variety at Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium, 175 Lake street. dc17-8t

Every lady should use Laird's Bloom of Youth for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. Sold by Smith & Dwyer, druggists, and chemists, opposite the Tremont House.

5,000 Drums, all sizes, with calf skin heads; also, a general assortment of improved Accordeons, Brass and String Instruments, etc., for sale at cost by J. Bauer, 99 South Clark street. [dc14-12t

Go to the TRIBUNE Office for your printing. dec2-1yr

Go to Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-h321-1y

For Holiday Presents go to J. A. Colby, Agent, 118 Randolph st. He is selling off the entire stock of books and jewelry, at war prices. What the book stores sell for $1.00, I sell for 50c, $1.25 and $1.50 books for 62½ and 75 cents, and all other books at great reduction. Now is your time to buy your Holiday presents at half price. Such an opportunity as the unfortunate circumstances which render this sale necessary can never be expected to occur again. dec 11-3w

Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se26-1y

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov12

CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, a valuable and appropriate testimonial of
A FATHER TO HIS DAUGHTER;
A SON TO HIS MOTHER;
A HUSBAND TO HIS WIFE; or
A BROTHER TO HIS SISTER.
This Gift is profitable and available a life-time. It is equal to ten Seamstresses. An Annual Dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor,
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, 163 and 165 Lake-street, Gen'l Agent for Ill., Wis., Iowa and Northern Indiana. [dec15-10t

Go to James Boyd's Exchange Office, 38 South Clark-street, to sell your uncurrent Money. He pays the best rates. [dec16-14t

Recruits for Farnsworth's Regiment.

There are a few saddles vacant yet in the 8th regiment of Illinois cavalry. The Colonel authorizes me to say that from 25 to 30 men can be admitted now. They will report to me at Chicago, in person, Dec. 26th, at Quartermaster Potter's, on Washington street between Dearborn and State streets. After being sworn in, they will proceed with me the same day to Washington, on the six o'clock train—Fort Wayne route. Fare from Chicago to Washington, free. Rations not provided on the road. Inform me by letter to the Chicago TRIBUNE office, whom I may expect to meet in Chicago. LUCIUS C. MATLOCK, Chaplain. December 18, 1861.-4t.

Artillery.

Twenty more good men wanted for Bouton's Artillery Company. This company is rapidly filling up and we would advise all persons wishing to join this favorite arm of the service to apply at once to recruiting office in W. T. Daniels's cigar store under Matteson House. dc17-1w

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The Rev. Nelson Millard will preach at the Calvary Church, on Indiana avenue, near Ringgold place, to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10½ o'clock, and evening at seven o'clock.

—The sixth lecture to young men in the Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Indiana and Franklin street, will be delivered on Sunday evening. Subject—"The Christian Gentleman." Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. E. B. Tuttle, Rector.

—Preaching at the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Third avenue and Jackson street, to-morrow at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven o'clock P. M., by the Rev. S. H. Weller.

—Rev. W. C. Jackson will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M., and three P. M.

PROTESTANTISM AND ROMANISM.—Rev. Dr. Everts, of the First Baptist Church, commences a series of three discourses on the above systems of religion to-morrow evening. The Doctor announced last Sabbath evening that he would state in a few comprehensive propositions, wherein these two systems agree; and wherein they disagree; and their comparative claims.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, Dec. 19th inst., at Christ's Church in this city, by Rev. C. E. Cheney, Rector, CHARLES H. REED, Esq., (of Knox, Eustace & Reed), and ELLEN E., daughter of J. J. Beardsley, Esq.

At Elgin, Ill., on Monday, the 16th inst., by Rev. J. H. Waterbury, HENRY B. HORTON, of Clinton, Iowa, and Miss AMANDA J. WEBSTER, of the former place.

DIED.

On the 17th inst., at London, Canada, aged 24 years, FRANCES MARY PORTAL, wife of Chas. Hutchinson, Barrister, and daughter of W. W. Sigsot, Esq., M. C. R. R. Co., Chicago.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses,
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Ball,
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$500	20 horse power	$1,250
8 "	575	25 "	1,500
10 "	725	30 "	1,675
12 "	900	35 "	2,000
16 "	1,100	40 "	2,300

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill. Post Office address Box 274. oc25-1y

MILWAUKEE
MILL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
RELIANCE WORKS
OF
EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.,
(Formerly Drake & Seville.)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 WEST WATER STREET,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and
MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO,
Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work
Of every description.
EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

SORGHUM SYRUP.—Parties having Sorghum for sale—in quantities of five barrels or over—can find a market for it by sending sample by express, stating quantity and price. WADSWORTH, TOWLAY & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 6½ Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1861.

Financial matters are more quiet to-day, owing perhaps more than anything else to the fact that operators are moving more cautiously, and the demand for money is less pressing. Certain it is that business about the banks looked duller than usual. Until our foreign relations are better understood, great activity cannot be expected. Operators do not like to risk too much; though it is certain that our business men have as much nerve as can be found anywhere.

The transactions in N. Y. exchange to-day were comparatively light. Sturges & Sons, the Bank of Montreal and the Indiana Branches supplied customers at ¼; but outsiders were charged ⅜, if accommodated at all. The latter was the rate of most if not all the other houses. The brokers all charged ⅜. The buying price was par@⅛; the latter by the brokers and smaller houses. There is fully an average amount of exchange making for the season, and we hear of no apprehensions of any immediate stringency.

GOLD.—Gold was in considerable demand, more from very cautious wealthy men who are converting their means into coin, than any general movement among the people. Time only can show whether they have acted wisely or not. There is one consolation, that if their interest account is not quite so large, they are able to stand it. The larger houses to-day sold at ½@¾, generally the latter figure. The brokers charged 1@1¼ for small lots. The supply is still abundant.

CANADA MONEY.—Miscellaneous Canada money is less plenty and the brokers are charging 3@5 per cent. discount for it. The larger banks will take it at about 1@2 per cent. For most of it 1@1½c will pay for converting, and while our "relations" with the mother country are no worse, three per cent. ought to be an outside figure even for the brokers. At anything under that, let the people get rid of it as fast as possible.

NATIONAL LOAN AND NEW YORK BANKS.—The *World* of the 19th says there was a call upon the banks to pay to-morrow $5,000,000, or ten per cent of the six per cent. loan, which will make the payments on this account $7,556,834.94. When this payment is made, the N. York banks will then be indebted to Government $24,500,000 on account of the six per cent. bonds and $2,500,000 of the Treasury 7 3-10 loan, making a total of $28,000,000.

GALENA RAILROAD STOCK.—By mistake, the following did not appear, as it should have done, this morning:

CHICAGO, Dec. 19, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your money article of yesterday, you observe that "Galena Railroad stock declined from 68¾ at the first board to 63¾ at the second." This quotation was *ex dividend*, which you did not state. The Company declared a dividend of five per cent, payable January 1st. The transfer books, however, closed yesterday afternoon, and according to the usual custom, the stock is quoted "ex dividend," and sales made "for the opening."

The real decline on the stock was only *one per cent*, viz:

Morning quotations	68¾
Less dividend	5—63¾
Afternoon quotation	62¾

Difference, 1 per cent.

F. G. SALTONSTALL, Stock Broker, No. 24 Clark street.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of the 20th says:

Money matters remain quiet. The most notable feature of the market just now is a scarcity of currency, and this is one of the natural results of the new banking law. When our currency was inconvertible, and exchange worth 5 to 10 per cent., the more of it the banks could put in circulation the better they were off. Anybody could borrow money then upon almost any sort of paper, and the greater the wants of the borrowers the more grateful were the banks. It is quite different now. The character of our currency is entirely changed by the provisions of the new banking law. In short, our bank issues are no longer mere promissory notes, but real *money*, convertible into specie or exchange at the pleasure of the holder.

The banks, therefore, have to operate on an entirely new basis, to wit: a specie basis, and in loaning money they have not only to take into consideration the responsibility of the borrower, but also the character of the paper as to how they can make it available for the redemption of their outstanding circulation. There is comparatively little eastern paper now making, and hence money is close. Formerly, under similar circumstances, we felt the stringency in a scarcity of exchange; at present we feel it in a scarcity of currency. *Then* business was limited only by the volume of currency—the latter not always convertible—and was liable to dangerous inflation, *now* the volume of currency has to be kept within the means of the banks to convert it.

Should Eastern capitalists conclude to invest liberally in wheat or other produce here this winter we may not be plenty, but unless they do so we may make up our minds to have a stringent money market until navigation opens, for the banks cannot now make advances on produce to any such extent as they could under the old banking law, unless upon paper that they can draw against within a reasonable time.

Exchange continues easy at 1 per cent., and gold at 1¼@1½. The supply is fully equal to the demand.

NEW YORK.—The *Evening Express* of the 18th says:

The Secretary of the Treasury arrived in town this morning by arrangement with the Bank authorities, and will attend a meeting now in session at the American Exchange Bank. It is understood, and it is to be hoped, that events will justify the impression that the Secretary is ready to accept the views of the Associated Banks, now so deeply interested in a wise financial administration of the Government.

The war, it is now seen, can only be prosecuted by the issue of paper money; and it is a fact beyond dispute, that the existing bank machinery can be used to more advantage than any new scheme adopted on the spur of the moment. There is but one road out. The Government must borrow of the banks, and keep its account with them, and be prepared with authorized demand notes, to be used as currency as fast as wanted by the banks, in exchange for bonds held in pledge by them on account of the Government. This plan will supersede the demand for gold, and keep the currency as sound as can be done, in view of the enormous expansions caused solely by the expenses of the war.

The action of the General Bank meeting yesterday has produced a more quiet feeling in business circles and no new demand is noticed for gold, either as a special deposit or for removal to hoard it. An export of gold is the chief cause of distrust to the banks, but the fact that no serious drain can be made in that direction is well settled by the declaration of the bank officials, that the trade tables show no large balance due abroad requiring specie. The bank meeting to-day is of the first importance. If the Government does not set the people scrambling for gold by competing for it to use where a bank credit will answer every purpose, the gold in our banks will be left for use in the payment of debts due abroad—so far as needed. Twenty millions of gold will leave the banks under a feeling of distrust before five millions will be drawn for export. It is not an unhealthy process to pay debts—at any time, in gold. Anything is better than distrust and panic.

Stocks are lower under the gratuitous statement in the Jura's dispatch, that the American Minister at London expected to be recalled. Private letters, and the general tenor of the English press do not warrant the declaration so glibly made, that a war is inevitable. On the contrary, the London *Times*, in its money article, seems desirous of an honorable, peaceful solution, and is sure one can be found, if the American Government has not deliberately sought a quarrel. As this is not the case, business having an extended British connection are confident that the excitement will be as short, as it has been violent.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of the 20th says:

The money market was comparatively quiet to-day. The demand for loans was quite moderate, and good paper continued in demand at 10@12 per cent.—the inside the leading rate. There was a very light demand for Exchange to-day, and rates remained at par buying and ¼ prem. selling. For prudential reasons drawers are making their checks payable in bankable funds. Gold advanced, prices ranging from ¼ to 1 prem. There is, as near as we could ascertain, about $1,000,000 in gold in Third street. There will be a fine opportunity, therefore, for timid people, who imagine there is any probability of gold being worth a great deal more than a currency which must in any event, continue bankable, to make investments. Those who want coin at a high rate, should make haste, for the excitement does not promise to last very long, and in a few days the price may fall back to ⅛@¼ prem. If bankers could sell out their coin at panic prices, it would be a good thing, these hard times—for the sellers. The following were the quotations at the close, for exchange and gold:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York	par.	¼ prem.
Boston	par.	¼ prem.
Philadelphia	par.	¼ prem.
Gold	¼ prem.	1 prem.

There is no change in the market for uncurrent money.

The exports of domestic produce from New York last week were near four million dollars.

The flour market is without change.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of the 20th says:

There was some demand for Treasury notes to-day to send into the country in place of coin. But rates were unchanged. The demand for exchange and gold was very light, and the flurry to get up a rush for gold has pretty much subsided. Exchange was steady at ½ per cent. for Missouri currency, and nominally 6 to 6½ per cent. for gold.

We are gratified to learn that even the supposed doubtful claims against the Government for the connection of the railroads of this city—as a military necessity—are ordered to be paid. This will be another source of renewed confidence in the good faith of the Government, besides giving relief to many parties who are greatly in need of their money.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.—Statement of traffic for the week ending December 7th, 1861:

From passengers	$18,600 08
From merchandise and live stock	75,166 83
From parcels, mails, and sundries	3,183 68
Total	$96,950 59
Week ending Dec. 8, last year	70,841 24
Increase	$26,109 35
Total traffic from July 1, 1861, to date	$1,695,811 43
Total traffic for same period last year	1,596,496 69
Increase	$99,314 74

EXPORTS, NEW YORK.—The following is the comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie), from the port of New York for the week ending Dec. 17, and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$2,112,862	$3,562,452	3,726,895
Prev. reported	63,579,693	94,685,139	127,922,288
Since Jan. 1	$65,692,555	$97,947,591	131,648,683

The exports for the week again show an increase over the amount of last year, and reach nearly four millions of dollars ($3,726,895). The shipments to Great Britain are about $2,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S., New York, Dec. 17.

Total receipts	$214,045 75
Total payments	1,218,839 63
(Including redeemed six per cent. notes.)	
Total balance	4,944,899 57
For customs	80,000 00

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT. New York, Dec. 17.

Exchanges	$19,116,486 12
Balances	1,800,000 74

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations of the Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	79	78¾
Galena	68¾	68½
Rock Island	48½	48¼
Burlington & Quincy	58	
Michigan Southern (preferred)	37¾	
Michigan Southern (common)	17¼	17¾
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	43½	
Missouri 6s	38¾	38½
Virginia 6s	47	47

Market, first board steady; second board buoyant.

[From the Louisville Journal, 19th.]

LOUISVILLE.—There were but 570 hogs slaughtered yesterday in the city, the number remaining in the pens being 5,200. The market for hogs was somewhat weaker, the ruling rates being $2.25 to $2.35 net; holders who were disposed to realize ad[illegible] $2.40. There was a sale at a convenient point in Indiana yesterday of [illegible] hogs [illegible]. Sales in this market of 1,300 brls mess at $10. Lard is firm at 7c, with sales of 450 tierces at that rate.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1861.

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	1690	20260	640	....	341	217
R I R R	1040	7350	2100	....	1400	400
Ill C R R	1970	2960	2200	60	....	944
C B & Q R R	870	3045	4735	560	380	234
N W R R	1661	....	....	97	210	....
A & St L R R	726	1050	3600	....	1650	....
Total	7157	34994	14478	717	3341	1115

	L H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	P'ts lbs.	H'wns lbs.
G & C U R R	540	38	126	10630	190	80
R I R R	308	32	18	20730	....	300
Ill C R R	1070	494	30	1685	630	15
C B & Q R R	1940	19	249	23294	95	50
N W R R	....	19	....	11537	31	65
A & St L R R	1080	80	32	....	....	....
Total	4938	592	455	67893	935	400

There was a very quiet feeling in commercial circles to-day, and operators were generally holding off till the substance of the dispatches from the British Government were known.

The receipts of Hogs to-day were only 4,938, and under an improved demand both by packers and shippers, the market advanced 10@15c ¥ 100 lbs. The favorable change in the weather had no doubt considerable effect in stimulating the market; but besides this, there was a renewal of orders from English houses in New York, (who are putting up Middles in this city, and who telegraphed on Monday last on receipt of the belligerent news from England, to stop buying immediately,) and also an active inquiry for shipment to Boston and New York. Towards the close, some of the packers withdrew, and the upward tendency was checked.

The range of prices paid was $2.25@2.75 for common to extra choice—the bulk of the transactions being at $2.40@2.65 for medium to choice.

There was a better demand for Mess Pork to-day, and about 1000 brls were sold at $9.00@9.25—closing firm at the outside quotation. Lard is quiet and steady at 7@7¼c for prime kettle, and 6¾@7c for steam. There was some inquiry for English meats, and we note sales of 200 boxes short rib middles at 5c.

The grain market was quiet. Wheat declined 1c per bushel, with sales of No. 2 Red at 70c; No. 1 Spring at 68@68½c; and No. 2 Spring at 62@63¼c. Corn was steady and firm, with limited transaction at 22½@23½c. Oats were in good request and firm at 18½c. Rye and Barley were quiet. Highwines 13c. The flour market was quiet at $3.55@3.85 for Spring extras and $3.60@3.90 for winter super.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 20.

PROVISIONS—The market is a shade firmer. Mess Pork is in better demand. Sales were:—750 brls city packed at $9.25; 250 brls do (sold last night) at $9.00; 55 brls do on p. t. Lard Quiet. Sales, 16 tcs country Leaf at 6¾c. English Meats quiet. Sales 200 bxs Short Ribbed Middles at 5c packed.

FLOUR—Received, 7,157 brls. Market dull. Sales, 174 brls "Gillett & Hinds" spring extra at $3.85; 112 brls "Janesville" round hoop, at $3.80 del; 100 brls Snowflake" do, at $3.85; 50 brls "Washington" winter super, at $3.90; 100 brls "Boston" do, at $3.60; 150 brls "Æolian" spring extra at $3.55; 100 brls good extra at $3.80.

WHEAT—Received, 34,994 bu. Market dull and 1c lower. Sales, 7000 bu No. 2 Red Winter in store at 70c; 700 bu Rejected Red in store at 53c; 2000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 68½c; 5000 bu do at 68¼c; 15,000 bu do at 68c; 700 bu do 67½c; 2000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 63¾c; 7000 bu do at 63c; 20,000 bu dr at 62½c; 5000 bu do at 62½c; 12,000 bu do at 62c.

CORN—Received, 14,478 bu. Market firm. Sales, 1600 bu Mixed in store at 23½c; 5000 bu do at 23¼c.

OATS—Received, 717 bu. Market steady. Sales, 5000 bu No 1 in store at 18½c.

RYE—Received 2341 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 400 bu Rejected at 24c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 1115 bu. Market quiet. Sales 400 bu common at 26c on track

SEEDS—Quiet. Sales, 24 bags good Clover at $3.62½.

HIGHWINES—100 brls at 13c.

HIDES—Dry Flint, 10½@11c; Green Salted, 5@5½c. Market quiet.

TALLOW—10 pkgs country at 7½c.

BROOM CORN—5 tons good at $58.

BUTTER—Common firkin, 6½@7½c; good to prime, 8@9c; Dairy, 10@11c.

EGGS—Fresh, 13@14c per doz.

DRESSED POULTRY—Fresh Chickens, $1.25@1.50 per doz; 500 lbs Turkeys at 7c.

GAME—9 doz Prairie Chickens at $2.40 per doz; 18 doz Quail at 62½c ¥ doz.

POTATOES—Sound in demand at 40@50c ¥ bushel.

COOPERAGE—Dull. Sales 100 pork barrels at $1.12; 100 lard tierces at $1.65; 70 do at $1.60.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 192. Market firm. Sales were as follows:

19 Hogs averaging	284 lbs at	$3.00
33 "	260 "	3.00
14 "	270 "	3.05
12 " at $2.80@3.00, dividing on 200 lbs.		

LIVE HOGS—Received, 4938. Market advanced 10@15c ¥ 100 lbs. Sales were as follows:

108 Hogs, averaging	408 lbs at	$2.75
750 "	267 "	2.42½
177 "	305 "	2.65
400 "	310 "	2.65
150 "	298 "	2.62½
166 "	315 "	2.65
160 "	314 "	2.50
370 "	290 "	2.50
400 "	330 "	2.63
150 "	284 "	2.60
180 "	290 "	2.60
150 "	270 "	2.55
130 "	280 "	2.55
300 "	270 "	2.50
146 "	254 "	2.40
400 "	240 "	2.40
500 "	250 "	2.40
230 "	246 "	2.35

BEEVES—Received, 455. There is a fair demand for good Beef Cattle and the market is steady. Sales were:

19 Beeves averaging	1240 lbs at	$2.70
23 "	1243 "	2.65
30 "	1180 "	3.62½
15 "	1165 "	2.55
19 "	1174 "	2.50
20 "	1046 "	2.25
15 "	1100 "	2.25
34 "	965 "	2.00

Weekly Report of the N. Y. Cattle Market.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 19th.

TUESDAY, Dec. 17.—We find a less number of bullocks but a greater weight of beef in market this week than last. The number already reported is 3,655, which is about 350 head less than the total at the yards in Forty-fourth street by last report, and the number of large bullocks for "Christmas beef" greater than any week lately.

Owing to the excitement naturally attending such an exhibition of fat bullocks open to the public, the market place has worn an unusually lively appearance, but, upon the whole, we cannot say that business is any better for the drover than it was a week ago, and in reality not quite as good, because the butchers, as a general thing, are getting animals of better quality at the same rates—that is 8 to 9 cents a pound net for the first-class stock, 7 to 8 cents for medium, and six to seven cents for inferior, though some very inferior ones will still sell lower. Of course, the "great demand" is for "something nice for the holidays;" and this demand will cause all first-class stock to sell a little more steadily than it has in past two weeks; but if at a higher rate, it will as a general thing be worth the advance in improved quality. Some of the fancy bullocks which sell at fancy prices—that is at 10 to 12 cents, net, a pound—are worth as much as anything ever sold in New York.

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.—For the first time, since some of the present race of drovers have been coming to this market, we have a closing day better than the opening. With the exception of a few fresh lots, there are very few cattle for sale, but what are here to-day will realize on an average, for the middling grades of stock, $3@4 a head more than they would yesterday. And the last sales yesterday of all the common sort of stock were better than the morning sales. The morning trade was slow; the butchers were all engrossed over the great show of prize bullocks—the greatest ever seen in this market—until afternoon, and then they went to work with a will, and bought more cattle in two hours than we ever saw change hands in so short a time before.

SHEEP.—We have the satisfaction of reporting a very decided improvement in the sheep market this week, as compared with our last report. We think the average advance is fully equal to ½c ¥ lb net, and if counted upon the sales of Monday, which was an unusually lively market day, the average advance would be still higher, for we notice lots of sheep that sold that day at $3.75@4.00 ¥ head, which would now have sold for more than $3 or $3.[illegible]. On Tuesday the trade was not quite so lively; buyers, however, contended that the brokers were asking prices fully equal to the day previous.

HOGS—The supply continues to increase, having exceeded the very large number of last week 1,44[illegible] head; and at the same time the receipts of Dressed Hogs by all the railroads, and boats on the Hudson, the East River, and from New Jersey, have been very large—enough, we presume, to make up the total, live and dead, to 45,000 for the week; yet, with this enormous stock on sale, the price has improved, and there is a better prospect to day of clearing the yards than we have seen at any time the past month.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

[From the Philadelphia North American, 18th.]

Provisions—There is very little movement in the market except by the packers who are supplying the Government, and prices are without any material change. Mess pork is selling in lots as wanted at $12.50@13 ¥ bbl. Beef is steady at $12@13 for city mess. Bacon moves off slowly at 6@8c for hams, 4½@5¼c for shoulders, and 6@6½c for sides. Of green meats the sales are limited and prices about the same. Lard is inactive, and quoted at 8¾@9c for brls and tierces, and 9@9½c for kegs.

[From the Indianapolis Sentinel, 19th.]

INDIANAPOLIS.—Since the reception of the last steamer's news the hog market is dull. Buyers and sellers are apart in their views. We quote sales yesterday of 400, averaging 250, at $3 per 100 net; 600, averaging 210, at $3.05 per 100 net. At the slaughter house of I. McTaggart, 6,000 head have already been slaughtered, leaving some 3,500 in the pens. Corresponding work has been done at the other establishments.

[From the New Albany (Ind.) Ledger.]

NEW ALBANY.—Hogs—There seems to be little disposition on the part of pork packers to advance the price on hogs. There has been scarcely any change in the price since the season opened anywhere in the West. The price has ranged from about $2.50@3.25, and only extra hogs have gone higher.

Here the price is $2.00@3.25, according to weight. The retail butchers are paying about ½c higher.

OSWEGO.—The amount of flour and grain, in store and afloat at Oswego, December 18th, was as follows: 550,000 bu wheat, 170,000 bu corn, 32,700 bu barley; 20,700 bu rye; 1,300 bu oats; 1,300 bu peas. Of the wheat, 286,000 bu is held by city millers, and about 50,000 bu of the corn is for distilling.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 20th.]

The market was very dull for hogs, and the receipts were in excess of purchases, with full pens to begin with. Buyers are holding off for more favorable weather, and would not buy freely at the low rates offered, which were $2.75 per 100 lbs net, in coin, and $3 in Missouri currency. Perhaps the entire market could have been swept at these figures, and holders glad of the relief from the dull prospect of better prices. But 1,200 hogs were bought to-day, mostly at the figures above named. The prices paid since yesterday noon were $3 in Missouri currency, and $2.75@2.80 in coin. But 1,200 were bought, and mostly at $3, Missouri currency. Weather continues very unfavorable for packing, and buyers are holding off.

The receipts of hogs to-day were 14,000 head. This is a larger number than was received any previous day this season. The weather, though not of a character to prohibit packing, was unfavorable. These circumstances, combined with the more serious one growing out of the foreign war breeze, had a further depressing effect upon prices, and the market settled down to $3 for good averages, closing without animation. Confidence is in suspense, and the future course of the market will for the present, be directed by the aspect of our affairs with Great Britain. The foreign houses, who have been the heaviest buyers, will, for prudential reasons, do little or nothing while the war cloud is visible. Local packers never had much faith in the trade, and they have less now. Mess pork declined to $9@9.25. Green meats were offered at 3c for hams, and 2¾@3c for [illegible]. Bulk meats are nominally 3¾c for shoulders. Bacon sides were offered for January at 5¾c. Lard declined to 7c for prime tierce.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—FLOUR—Opened dull and heavy and closed 5c lower, with only a limited demand for export and home consumption. Sales 1700 brls at $[illegible] for rejected; $5.30@5.40 for super state; $5.60@5.70 for extra state; $5.35@5.40 for super western; $5.60@5.80 for common to medium extra western; $5.80@5.90 shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio; $6@6.75 for trade brands. Canadian flour dull and declining. Sales 800 brls at $5.35@5.45 for super; $5.60@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady. Sales 200 brls at $3.50@4.40. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Sales 100 brls Jersey at $3@3.10.

WHISKY—Lower. Sales 875 brls at 19¾@20¼c.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, irregular and unsettled; some holders are disposed to realize at rather easier prices, while others are inclined to be quite firm. Sales 18,400 bu Chicago spring at $1.26@1.29; 4,500 bu Northwestern club at $1.30; 1,900 bu Milwaukee club at $1.28½@1.31, inside price for inferior in store; 27,000 bu winter western at $1.36@1.41; 6,500 bu white Michigan at $1.45@1.46. Rye without decided change. Sales 18,000 bu at 83@84½c, chiefly at 83@83½c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Sales 700 bu barley malt at 80c. Corn only moderately active at about previous quotations. Sales at 63@64c for mixed western in store, chiefly at the inside price; 64@64½c afloat. Oats heavy and declining. Sales at 41@43½c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; sales 570 brls at $12.25@12.75 for mess; $13.75 for city prime mess; $8.25@8.75 for prime. Beef rules quiet and firm; sales 1,000 brls at $5@5.50 for country mess; $4.50@5.00 do for prime; $11.50@12.00 for repacked mess; $13.75@13.87½ for extra mess. Prime mess beef steady at $17@21.00. Beef hams quiet for western. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Smoked meats quiet and nominally unchanged. Dressed hogs a shade firmer, with moderate sales at 4@4¼c. Bacon sides in fair demand; sales 1000 boxes at 6¼@7c for Cumberland cut middles; 7¼@7½ for long ribbed do; 7½ for long clear do. Lard scarcely so firm; sales 300 brls at 8@9¼c. Butter in moderate request; sales at 11@15c for Ohio, and 16@21 for state. Cheese quiet at 6¼@8c.

GROCERIES—Coffee rules very firm but business is quite moderate. Sales 600 bags Rio at 18@18¾; 400 bags Laguayra at 16¾; 600 bags St. Domingo at 19, cash. Sugar—Raw firm. Sales 900 hhds Cuba at 7¼@8¼; 100 boxes do at 7¾. Molasses quiet. We note sales of 20 hhds Barbadoes at 34@35. Markets for both green and black teas extremely firm and prices tend upward. The advance for the week is about 3c on green and 1 to 2c on black. Importers offer their stock very sparingly, and the operations are mostly from second hands. Sales 200 chests and 300 half do Souchongs and 130 half chests Ankois, 1500 do Oolong, prices not transpired.

WOOL—Active business doing for all descriptions. Prices firm, with an upward tendency. Sales include sales of 1,600 pounds medium to fine domestic fleece at 48@52c, chiefly at 50c; 100 bales California (to arrive) at 26½c; 108 bales Cordova at 32@33c; 150 bales unwashed Spanish at 26@30c—5,000 lbs California and 3,000 lbs super pulled.

STOCKS—Better with fair business. C & T, 30¼; G & C, 64, ex div; Pan, 110; M S, 17¾; M C, 45¼, b, 30; Erie, 27; Harlem pfrd, 27; Erie pfrd, 47¼; C & R I, 46¼; N Y C, 76¾; Pac Mail, 88¾; T H & A 2d bds, 69¼; U S 6s, 81, regtd, 87; coupons, 89¼; Ten 6s, 41¾; Mo, 38¾; Cal 7s, 78; Erie 1st bds, 100¼; Huds 1st bds, 104; Huds, 36¼.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Vessels Laid up at Detroit.

[From the Detroit Advertiser.]

The following vessels are laid up at this port;

STEAMERS—Western World, Plymouth Rock, Mississippi, Ocean, Illinois, Michigan, City of Cleveland, Cleveland, Traveller, Forest Queen, May Queen, City of Toronto, T. Whitney, Huron, Ruby, Mohawk, Surveyor, Search—18.

PROPELLERS—Omar Pasha, Bay State, Burlington, Clifton, Mohawk Chief—5.

TUGS—J. P. Ward, Dart, Elliott, F. Moore, Albion, Canadian, Columbia, Arrow, Canada, L. L. Lyon, Dispatch, John Martin, Zouave, McQueen, Red Erie, Reindeer, H. Morton, Oswego, G. H. Parker, Cliff Belden, Dart, E. C. Bliss—22.

BRIGS—Concord, Bay City, Andes, J. G. Deshler, Rio Grande—5.

SCHOONERS—Alnwick, N. P. Goodell, Kate Richmond, Dream, Mary Williams, D. Newhall, Phalarope, Comet, Nightingale, Gem of the Lakes, W. A. Chisholm, J. F. Tracy, Cortlandt, Zephyr, H. H. Brown, Coquette, Africa, E. K. Gilbert, At Windsor—Curlew, Game Cock, A. Rich—21.

SCOWS—Industry, J. B. Chapin, Ruffian, Granger, William Barclay, Lookout, Little Frank, Prospect, Wetzel, Angelique, Tom Dyer, Humming Bird, C. C. Butts, Speck, Banner, Whattress, Anne, Foam, Charles Sumner, Zouave, Independent, Tom Lewis, Gull, Minnie, Geo. Pierce, Josephine, L. B. Goldsmith, Ida and Mary, B. G. Allen—29.

Total number side wheel steamers	18
Total number side wheel tugs	9
Total number of propellers	5
Total number of propeller tugs	13
Total number of barks	4
Total number of brigs	5
Total number of schooners	21
Total number of scows	29
Total in 1861	104
Total in 1860	99
Total in 1859	88
Total in 1858	121
Total in 1857	116
Tytal in 1856	134

VESSELS LAID UP AT SAGINAW.

We are indebted to Capt. Stewart, of the steamer Star, for the following list of vessels laid up at East Saginaw:

STEAMERS—Ariel, Magnet, Traffic, Star, Louisa, Little Eastern.

BARQUE—Jesse Hoyt.

SCHOONERS—Miami, Quickstep, Starlight, W. H. Willard.

For Sale.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AN ENTERPRISING MAN. FOR SALE FOR CASH. " " (Cash Means Money) not Land. A large and well stocked Drug, Grocery and General Variety Store, one of the best country stores in the West. It has always done the entire Drug Trade of the surrounding country, besides which it is at present doing a large cash business in Groceries, Oils, Fancy Goods, Paints and Yankee Notions. The store is situated on the Illinois Central Railroad, 125 miles from Chicago, in the Town of Wenona, Marshall County, Ill. Particulars as to the amount of Drugs purchased can be learned of LORD & SMITH, 43 Lake street, Chicago, or by applying personally or by letter to HENRY LEE, at the store in Wenona. If desirable the Drug and Variety Business would be sold without the Grocery department. Will be sold at a great sacrifice, the proprietor being tired of Western life, and wishes to return to New York. Apply immediately as above.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, the stock and trade of the Boston Meat Market, No. 289 State street, as the owner does not understand the business. JOHN L. LANGLEY.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures, including rectifiers and mixing tubs, of the largest and best-established LIQUOR HOUSE in this city. Stock good and well selected, and rent of store very low. To any one wishing to engage in the liquor trade this is an opportunity seldom offered. Address "MERCHANT," P. O. Box 3478.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, an Improved Farm of 330 acres; 175 acres under fence and cultivation, 90 acres good Timber; half mile from a large Town, (the County Seat,) House, Barn, Sheep Pens, The best living spring in the County, &c. &c. This is one of the best Stock Farms in the West. Will sell on long time and favorable terms, or will exchange for city property. Price $5,000. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street.

FOR SALE—At G. T. Abbey's, Lake street, the property of a gentleman going to Europe, a Double Barrel Gun, by Mullen, Sharp's Patent Rifle, Hair Trigger, &c., a Double Barrel Pigeon Gun, best Laminated Steel Barrels, &c., &c. A Target Rifle, completely warranted, &c.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY on West Randolph street for sale very low. It consists of a two-story Brick House on a lot 25x166, nearly new. For particulars inquire of HOSMER & PECK, 116 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 160 feet on Washington street by 141 on Margaret street. Very desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 32 Clark street, corner of Lake.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND COVERED BUGGY for sale cheap for cash. Address P. O. Box 4246, or call at 152 South Water street.

EIGHT FIRST-CLASS SEVEN Octave Piano Fortes, at 116 South Dearborn street, on the second floor, will be sold cheap for cash, or approved paper or on monthly payments, by J. PRESTON.

THE A No. 1 TOP GALLANT SAIL SCHOONER ETHAN ALLEN FOR SALE. She was built in 1857 at Buffalo by F. N. Jones, has been kept in good order, sails all new this and last year, and she is perfectly found in every particular. Carries upwards of 15,000 bushels of Wheat. " " 18,000 " Corn. She is a good lumber vessel, carries 240 m. feet of pine lumber, and a considerable quantity of shingles and lath besides. Draws about 10½ feet of water when loaded, and sails well without ballast. She is free from liability of all kinds, and will positively be sold very soon in order to close the accounts of different firms interested in the proceeds. She now lies at the wharf of the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad. For further information apply to HINCKLEY & HANDY, or to Capt. J. T. MORRIS, on board.

COLLEGE BUILDING AT HENRY FOR SALE.—On WEDNESDAY, December 25th, 1861, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the premises, I will sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, the splendid brick North Illinois University Edifice, And the ten acre lot on which it stands. Title perfect, and will be sold for less than one-third of the cost of the building, to pay its debts. For information, address P. S. PERLEY, Henry, Illinois, or me at Canton, Illinois. JAMES TURNER.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned, recently Proprietor of the well known Shipyard at Milwaukee, having permanently located himself at this point, in the above business, is now prepared to enter into contract for Vessel Building and Repairing, on terms satisfactory to those who may feel it to their interest to give him a liberal share of their patronage. Office and Yard, foot of Rivard street, Detroit, Mich. J. M. JONES.

WAR DECLARED ON RINGBONES, Splents, Spavins, Corbs, Poll Evils, &c. &c. The undersigned are in possession of a receipt to make an Oil which will cure the above blemishes, which they will send to any one who sends them $1 and a three-cent stamp. Address "R. & H." Box 41, West Milton, Rock County, Wis. N. B.—The above Oil is one of the best articles known for family use, to cure corns, chilblains, fresh wounds, burns, &c. &c. R. & H.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Conducted by the Spanish Government. In drawing of Nov. 30th, 1861, No. 15,383 drew $100,000; No. 15,394 drew $50,000; No. 15,302 drew $25,000; No. [illegible] drew $10,000; 51 numbers drew $1,000 each; 132 numbers drew $400 each; 16 approximation numbers $800 each. Total amount drawn $[illegible]. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO. Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

CARD.—Drs. R. & J. Hunter, Physicians for the diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, take this method of informing their Patients and those desirous of consulting them in this part of the country, that they have opened a Branch Office at No. 11 Adams street, Chicago, under the personal attendance of Dr. JAMES HUNTER. Special attention will be given to all diseases or affections of the THROAT, LUNGS OR HEART, To which branch of the profession the Drs. Hunter have for many years devoted themselves exclusively. Hours of consultation, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Chicago Office, No. 11 Adams street, near Michigan avenue. New York Office, No. 57 East 13th street.

TO GROCERS.—We are receiving some of the choicest brands of ST. LOUIS WINTER WHEAT FLOUR, To which we invite your attention. B. F. QUIMBY & CO., 139 South Water street.

THREE INCH DECK PLANK at SHERIFF'S & SMITH'S Lumber Yard, No. 32 South Canal street.

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES cleaned very cheap, by JOHN MASEY, 21 North Clark street, and 311 and 139 State st.

MARRIAGE CARD AND MILITARY CARD EMPORIUM.—New Year's Day. Gentlemen who would conform to the etiquette of the day, and understand how to be in style, must have the GREENLEAF CALLING CARD, the New York style, the new shape, pretty figured, and not to be equaled in the West, nor excelled in the East—will please order early to insure execution.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street,
750 Packages
DOMESTICS,
Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ¼ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50	Bales	Stark Sheeting,
75	"	Lawrence Sheeting,
100	"	Appleton do.
100	"	Indian Head do.

GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
30,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
20,000 OZARK BAGS,
Fifty cents a hundred deduction from above when purchased in quantities of 1,000 and over.

PRINTS.

100	Cases	Merrimac Prints,
50	"	American Print Works,
50	"	Richmond Works,
50	"	Bleached Muslin, Under Price.
25	"	Hamilton Cotton Flannels,
100	Bales	Denims, Stripe and Tick,

CLOTHS, KERSIMERES,
AND VESTINGS.
HOSIERY,
NOTIONS.
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
CARPETS,
Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.
OIL CLOTHS,
Bedding and Feathers,
Retail Dry Goods,
DRESS GOODS,
Buying my Dress Goods entirely by the package for cash, I can and will sell them 20 per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.
NOTICE:
Purchases made at my establishment that prove unsatisfactory either in price, quality or style, can be returned (to the Cashier's desk) for which the purchase money will be with pleasure returned.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

Wanted.

WANTED.—A Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries or Boots and Shoes wanted in Exchange for [illegible] lands. Apply for two days at Room 39 Richmond House, or address "D. M." Tribune Office.

WANTED—For cash, a small second-hand Safe, of either Wilder's or Herring's make. Address Post Office Box 3040, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a man of steady and industrious habits, a situation in some Wholesale House. "A Grocery House preferred." Have had ten or fifteen years of practical experience in the mercantile and various other kinds of business. Salary not so much of an object as steady employment, and making myself generally useful. Can give good reference if desired. Address "A. F." Post Office Box 1422.

WANTED—By a competent Musician of this city, a situation as Tenor Singer and Leader of a good Choir. The best of references given. Inquire for further particulars at the New Music Rooms of PAYNE & PECROCK, No. 112 Lake street (up-stairs.)

WANTED—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for Circular, giving full explanation, enclosing a new three-cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4222.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.—WANTED.—A smart young man to open an office in IOWA CITY, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for Lloyd's Military Maps, which go like the wind. $100 is sufficient capital. The right kind of man can make from $30 to $50 per week. Apply to or address Mr. DIXON, Jr., Post Office Box 3602, 114 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TWO HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents make from $2 to $3 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, northeast corner Randolph and Lasalle street, or address P. O. Box 3552, Chicago, Ill.

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first-class second-hand Top Buggy, in good repair, can find a cash customer by addressing Post-Office Box 4163, Chicago.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant front Rooms, with board, can be had at 42 Monroe street.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room, with board, suitable for a lady and gentleman or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 51 Adams street.

BOARDING.—A neatly furnished front parlor to rent with board, located on Wabash avenue, north of Adams street. Address P. O. Box 1946, Chicago.

BOARDING.—Suites of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 288 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 66 Michigan Avenue. Also, a few day boarders. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 229 and 283 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms, suitable for accommodating gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments' walk from the Post-Office. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a family. Also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board by applying at 184 Monroe street, opposite the Custom House. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board can now be obtained at 280 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

NATIONAL HOUSE, 278 State street, is now opened and newly furnished throughout for the accommodation of boarders and also day boarders, on the most reasonable terms.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—The two story and basement brick house, 132 Michigan avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. Lot 50x180 feet. Rent $[illegible] per annum. For particulars apply to GEO. A. SEAVERNS, No. 3 Wheeler's Building, cor. Clark and S. Water sts.

TO RENT—A New House on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street, containing all the modern improvements. Rent can be paid in board, if desired. Apply to ELDRIDGE & TOURTELLOTTE, Tribune Building, No. 51 Clark street.

HOUSES TO RENT.—No. 214 Wabash Avenue. No. 216 Wabash Avenue. Rooms near Union Park. Apply to J. H. CUTTING, Room No. 2 Walker's Block, Dearborn street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET. A first-class and completely furnished residence on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street, having all the modern improvements and ample room; also a good barn. A pleasant family, with no small children, can make a very desirable arrangement and pay their rent by boarding a small family now occupying the premises. Apply to E. C. CLEAVER, Real Estate Room, No. 85 Clark st., up stairs.

FIRST-CLASS "DOCK" AND "Lumber Yard" Property to rent for 1862, by JOHN MATTOCKS, Jr., Telegraph Building, southeast corner Lake and Clark streets.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS. TO RENT—new and second hand, Pianos for sale low at 112 Lake street, two doors east Clark street.

TO GLOVE MAKERS.—We have a few dozen of the celebrated Gloversville Dressed Buckskins at 120 Lake street. C. C. WALLIS & SONS

Amusements.

AT METROPOLITAN HALL FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY. To-Night, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings, And on Thursday, Friday and Saturday Afternoons at 2½ o'clock, FOR CHILDREN. NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THE WEST. THE GREAT ORIGINAL ARCTIC PANORAMA. Illustrative of DR. KANE'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION in search of SIR JOHN FRANKLIN. Painted on 30,000 Feet of Canvas. Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock. SATURDAY NIGHT—A GREAT BILL. TWO FAVORITE PIECES. GLORIOUS SONGS AND DANCES. Positively the last night of THE COLLEEN BAWN. Which will be presented with the cast. TEDDY THE TILER. And the Grand Musical Melange, with beautiful scenery, representing THE GLORY OF AMERICA. Mr. Collins as ...; Mr. Collins ...; GRAND DANCE...; Mr. Collins will during the evening sing "Widow Machree," "The Low Backed Car," "The Bowld Sojer Boy," "Fare Lawn," "I'de Mourn the Hopes that Leave Me," "The Flag of Our Union," "The Boys of Kilkenny." In rehearsal the Comedy of THE IRISH BRIGADE.

BRYAN HALL. OPERA AND CONCERT. MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY'S FAREWELL, Before her departure for Havana and return to Europe. MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY, the distinguished American Prima Donna, who will ... since her arrival from Europe, at the Academy of Music of New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia and ... has been without precedent, will give Two Grand Operatic Concerts ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS Dec. 26th and 27th. On which occasion she will appear in combination with the celebrated Artists: SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, The Renowned Tenor; SIGNOR MANCUSI, The Eminent Baritone; SIGNOR SUSINI, The Great Basso; HERR MOLLENHAUER, The Celebrated Violinist. The entire combination will be under the direction of the distinguished Conductor of the New York Academy of Music, CARL ANSCHUTZ.

PROGRAMME OF FIRST PERFORMANCE. PART I. 1—"Infelice," Ernani Verdi ... Sig. Susini. 2—Duett, "Barber of Seville," Sig. Brignoli & Mancusi. 3—Aria, "Traviata," Verdi ... Miss Hinkley. 4—Schwedische Lieder ... Mollenhauer. 5—Spirito Gentel, Favorita ... Sig. Brignoli. 6—Romanza, Donizetti ... Sig. Mancusi. 7—Carnival of Venice ... Mollenhauer. PART II. The Second Act of Donizetti's celebrated Tragic Opera LUCRETIA BORGIA, In full costume. Miss Isabella Hinkley in the Tragic role of Lucretia Borgia. Sig. Brigno-i as ... Gennaro. Sig. Susini as ... Duc Alfonso. In full costume. PART III. The Last Act of Donizetti's Grand Opera, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. In full costume. Miss Isabella Hinkley in her celebrated role, (the ... scene) as ... Sig. Brignoli in his famous role as ... SECOND PERFORMANCE, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27th, When will be presented Donizetti's celebrated Comic Opera of DON PASQUALE, With the following Star Cast: Miss Isabella Hinkley as (a role she has performed with ... success) ... Norina. Signor Brignoli as ... Ernesto. Signor Mancusi as ... Doctor Malatesta. Signor Susini as (his world-renowned character) Don Pasquale. And the celebrated Miserere from IL TROVATORE. Miss Hinkley as Leonora, and Sig. Brignoli as Manrico. Admission ... 50 Cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Seats may be secured for either or both Concerts at Mr. Higgins' Music Store, commencing Tuesday, Dec. 24th. The sale of tickets will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 26th, at 9 A. M., at Mr. Higgins' Music Store. Doors open at 7—performances to commence at 8 o'clock.

RAREY. J. S. RAREY has the pleasure to announce to the citizens of Chicago and vicinity, that he will give a Lecture illustrated with Practical Demonstrations of Horsemanship AT BRYAN HALL, Saturday Evening Next, Dec. 21st. This exhibition will be the same as those given with so much success before the Royal Courts of Europe, and which drew such immense houses in our Eastern Cities this winter. This exhibition, while teaching a practical lesson in humanity, and imparting much valuable instruction of daily application, also gives a very striking demonstration of the power of man over the brute creation, ... some of the most dangerous and ungovernable horses to be found. Extremely vicious horses have been secured for the occasion, and the exhibition will be upon the stage ... the upper or main part of Bryan Hall. Cruiser's Halter and Muzzle will be produced, and an account given of his taming. Sale of Tickets to commence at the Hall, and at Mr. Higgins' Music Store, on Friday morning, Dec. 20th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7¾. Admission ... 50 cts. Reserved Seats ... $1.00.

THE ORIGINAL, CELEBRATED and world-renowned American MAN IN MINIATURE, GEN'L TOM THUMB SMALLEST MAN ALIVE! At Kingsbury Hall, Randolph-st. For a short time only, commencing MONDAY, Dec. ... Two brilliant Entertainments each day, afternoon at 3 and evening at 7½ o'clock. On Christmas and Saturdays, THREE grand Performances—morning at 11, afternoon at 3, and evening at 7½. Doors open an hour previous. The General will appear in all his various Impersonations, Songs, Dances, Grecian Statues, &c., &c., assisted by Mr. W. TOMLIN, the English Baritone and Buffo, from the Nobility's Concerts, London; Mr. W. DE VERE, the celebrated American Tenor, and Prof. C. G. TITCOMB, brilliant Pianist. The General will ride in his BEAUTIFUL MINIATURE CARRIAGE, From the Sherman House to the Hall, previous to each Entertainment. ADMISSIONS: Day Entertainment ... 25 Cents. Children under 10 ... 15 ". Schools admitted on liberal terms. Evening Entertainment ... 25 ". Children under 10 ... 15 ". Reserved Seats ... ALFRED CATELY, Business Agent.

KINGSBURY HALL.—Will be opened on FRIDAY, Dec. 6th, 1861, for a short time only. J. Insco Williams' Celebrated Moving PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE. Commencing with the Creation of the World, and continuing in Historical order down to the Babylonian Captivity, covering over 4,000 yards of canvass. Exhibition each evening at 7½ o'clock. Also, on Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M. Tickets 25 cents; Children under 12 years of age 15 cents. Packages of five tickets, $1.

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—J. B. WESTALL, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, respectfully informs the citizens of Chicago that he will be happy to attend Schools and Private Families to give instructions in the above polite and elegant accomplishments. For terms, &c., apply to Root & Cady's Music Store.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—This popular Hall has been re-painted and PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER, And is now for rent by the night or week. It is regarded as one of the best Halls in the United States by the first Artists of the country, testify that it is unequaled for SOUND AND VENTILATION. It has hardly an equal. It will seat over two thousand persons. The rent will be moderate. Address E. W. HOARD, or "Proprietor of Metropolitan Hall," Room No. 9 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Wednesday and Saturday, Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

General Notices.

ELECTRIC WEATHER INDICATOR.—This neat and useful scientific instrument foretells the approach of storms twenty-four hours in advance. Local and traveling agents wanted ... it one of the most saleable and popular articles of the day. Samples mailed on receipt of $1 by the manufacturers, LEE & CO., Newark, New Jersey. Country editors copying the above and sending paper will receive the instrument free.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILL. The Spring Term in this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of January next. Those designing will furnish Circulars and any desirable information on application by letter addressed to ... R. DICKINSON. Lake Forest, December, 1861.

TAXES! TAXES!! TAXES!!!—The Collector for North Chicago is now ready to receive the Taxes due for the year 1861. Call at No. 5 North Clark street, corner of Ohio, and pay up. C. JOHNSTON, Collector.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR any one wishing to engage in the Commission business, with a capital of $3,000 to $5,000. Unquestionable city references required and given. For particulars address Post Office Box 2267, with full name and address.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE OPENED MUSIC ROOMS AT No. 142 LAKE STREET, (Up-Stairs,) For the purpose of giving Private Lessons on the Organ, Piano Forte, Violin and Guitar. ALSO, CULTIVATION OF THE VOICE. The Rooms are furnished with first class instruments and a choice LIBRARY OF MUSIC. And everything requisite for pupils to ... above branches.